The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 8814.—VOL. LIV. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 7th instant, at Goonoo Goonoo, Mrs. G. Farquharson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th February, at Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, J. W. Taylor to Fanny Wilson.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, by special license, at Dowling-street Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Lane, W. Crossingham, the third and only surviving son of the late John Crossingham, Esq., of Brixton Hill, Surrey, to Agnes Dodd, relict of Captain Dodd, late of Northumberland, and second daughter of the late Mr. G. Ford, of this city.

On the 18th instant, at St Andrew's Scots Church, by the Rev. John Dougal, William Luke, second son of the late Thomas Sheard, of High-street, Oxford, England, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late William Aitkenhead, of this city, formerly of the city of Glasgow, Scotland.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, at the residence of the bride, Mr. W. Hulston Williams, to Miss Maria Matilda Davies, second daughter of Mr. D Davies, late of Parramatta.

On Monday, the 20th instant, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Thomas Burtenshaw, mariner, of the Colonial Steam Marine, a native of Brighton, England, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. John Kelfyn, a native of Liverpool, England.

DEATHS.

Rev. H. E. Sadleir, Rector Charleville, Ireland, in his 78th year, brother of R. Sadleir, R.N., Liverpool, New South Wales.

On the 25th May, at his residence, Thorngumbald, near Hull, Yorkshire, England, of consumption, Mr. William Calvert, formerly of this city, and brother-in-law of Mr. William Imber, jun, Bowenfels, N. S. W., leaving an affectionate wife and three small children, with a numerous circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

On the 7th June, at 12, Queen's Gate, London, after a long and painful illness, Captain William Russell, of Ravensworth.

On the 12th July, whilst in command of the ill-fated steamship Cawarra, Henry Chatfield, formerly of Canton-place, Poplar, and nephew of Mr. Henry Chatfield, of H. M. Dockyard, Deptford, four years chief officer and eight years commander in the service of the A. S. N. Company, leaving an affectionate wife and five young children to mourn their loss.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Belvidere House, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, in the 22nd year of her age, Annie Massfield, the beloved wife of George E. Massfield, and only daughter of Andrew Summerbell, shipbuilder, Sydney.

On the 17th instant, at his residence, No. 266, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mr. John M'Donnell, after a long and painful illness, of consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving an affectionate wife and two children to mourn their loss, aged 40 years.

On the 20th instant, at Sydney, in the 44th year of his age, after a long illness, consequent upon protracted sickness endured for three years in the bush, Christopher Henry Hamer Silvester, until lately of Kooingal, Queensland, and previously for nearly twenty years a merchant of Hamburgh, Germany.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Adolphus-street, Balmain, Janet, relict of the late David Morison, and the beloved mother of James and Robert Morison, of chronic bronchitis, aged 50 years, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 21st instant, at the residence of Mrs. Thompson, No. 16, Union-street, after a long and painful illness, William Cronin, fireman, native of Cork, Ireland, aged 36 years. Cork papers, please copy.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Freight on Treasure to England.—Gold and Treasure will in future be conveyed by Steam Ships of this Company under their Red Form of Bill of Lading at 35s. per cent., being in full of freight and insurance to the Bank of England.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 18th August, 1866.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
ENGLAND via PANAMA.
RAKAIA,
1500 tons, 400 horse power,
S. H. Wright, Commander.
For PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z.,
SATURDAY, September 1st, at 3 p.m.
Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c. Also via France, to all parts of the Continent.
GOLD AND SPECIE.
Freight delivered at the Bank of England.
Twenty shillings per cent.
HOKITIKA and GREY GOLD-FIELDS.
OTAGO,
T. Randall, Commander,
will leave for HOKITIKA and GREY, taking passengers for all New Zealand Ports,
At noon, SATURDAY, August 25.
For passage only.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf, August 20th.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphy, commander,
will be dispatched on FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH;
and thence, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT, to
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.30.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and COONANBARA, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY on MONDAY, MORNING.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per TINONEE.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG, MONDAY, 10th September, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 4th September.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—TINONEE, about 5th September.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS FOR THE MANNING RIVER.
The A. S. N. Co. having been prevented sending a steamer to above port of late, in consequence of the shallowness of the water on the bar, hope to be able to resume their regular trips shortly, hearing that the navigation of the entrance is now improving. See future advertisements.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 8th September inclusive.
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
PATERSON, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
PATERSON, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.
S.S. TASMANIA,
John Clinch, commander,
will leave the Grafton Wharf, on or about MONDAY, 27th instant, at 4 p.m.
Saloon £8
Return ticket, available 4 months 13
Steerage 4
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

WATSON'S BAY Steamer, THIS DAY, Queen's Wharf, 10.20, 2.20.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30.
Manly, 8.15, 12, 4.30.
Fares, 1s each way; children, 6d.
S. H. WILSON.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner SALAMANDER, J. Mathieson, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers BLACK SWAN, EMU, PELICAN, PEARL, or COURIER, from Patent Slip Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street, DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, 6.45 p.m.
To RYDE, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.40
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
Fares, at the lowest rates, as advertised.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Extra Trips.—On and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, an extra steamer will ply between Parramatta and Sydney, leaving the Patent Slip Wharf at 6 a.m., and starting from Parramatta at 8 a.m.
Patent Slip Wharf, off Erskine-street, 11th August.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 3 p.m.
KIAMA.—Hunter, on FRIDAY, at 11 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest wharf to the ASYLUM and GLADESVILLE.—STEAMERS DAILY, from Parramatta River Steam Company's Wharf,
End of King-street, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4.20, 6.
Leave Tarban for Sydney, 8, 9.45, 11.15, 1.50, 5, 6.50.
Leave Hunter's Hill, 8.10, 9.50, 11.30, 2, 5.10, 7.
Fares at the lowest reduced rates.

KEMPSEY and Darkwater Creek, Macleay River.—TITANIA, first fair wind. M'Caffery, Victoria Wf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper brig GORDON, J. Leonard, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 96, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The clipper brig E. K. BATESON, L. Castle, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 96, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with her accustomed dispatch. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper schooner VISTULA, J. Paton, commander, loading at Grafton Wharf, will positively sail on FRIDAY next, having room for a few tons light freight, for which early application is necessary.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 96, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader SPARTAN, J. W. Vandervord, commander, will be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER.—The clipper barque CAMDEN, Captain Brown, being now three-fourths loaded, is receiving cargo at Duguid's Wharf. Shippers will oblige by forwarding their goods at once so as to enable the ship to clear the Customs on Saturday.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN direct.—The clipper schooner, SARAH PILE, W. R. Yull, master, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 96, Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, the ship ST. JOHN, 1021 tons register, J. G. Williams, master.
For steerage passage apply to Captain Williams, on board; or to GEORGE MITCHELL, Agent.
Newcastle, 20th August.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The fine A1 ship ZULETTE, 1000 tons, Captain Jones, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about the 25th of August instant. Will take cabin passengers only.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 348, George-street.

FOR CHILI.—FIRST VESSEL.—The splendid clipper barque ORIANA, Captain Daniel Ries, will sail in a few days, and can take a few passengers, if applied for immediately.
R. D. MERRILL, at United States' Consulate.

FOR SHANGHAI.—To sail on the 28th instant.—The fine clipper ship DUNDONALD, Captain Kewley. Has good accommodation for a few cabin passengers.
Apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine A1 ship CANAAN, 1000 tons, Wilson, commander, being under engagement will be dispatched on 20th SEPTEMBER. This ship has splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known and favourite first class Aberdeen clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 620 tons register, Archibald Donald, commander, having nearly the whole of her dead weight, and a portion of her wool engaged, and being a small vessel, will meet with quick dispatch.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship BEN LOMOND, 986 tons, W. CARGILL, commander, having a great portion of dead weight engaged, will be dispatched hence in October. Has comfortable saloon accommodation. Wool and other cargo received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, the beautiful first-class teak-built brig AFRICAN MAID, 143 tons register, carries a large cargo on a light draught, and sails very fast; well found in all requisites, coppered, and thoroughly repaired (a few months since.
For inventory and all particulars apply to Captain CRAIB, on board; or to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS to convey coal from NEWCASTLE to the INDIAN and MOLUCCOS ARCHIPELAGOS. W. H. ELDRED, Exchange-corner.

CHARTER.—Wanted to charter, a VESSEL, for the conveyance of Coals from Newcastle to Manukau, N. Z.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to load at the Clarence River for Melbourne. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FREIGHT to INDIA.—Conveyance wanted for Horses to Calcutta or Bombay. P. S. Solomon, Bell's-ch., Pitt st.

SHIP DUNDONALD, Captain Kewley, for LIVERPOOL.—All CLAIMS against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

BARQUE ADRIENNE, from CALCUTTA.—NOTICE, Captain Handois, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by members of his crew, without his written authority.

NOTICE to SHIPOWNERS.—Wanted, to purchase a VESSEL, suitable for a Coal Hulk, capable of holding from 300 to 500 tons. Apply to Samuel Clark, manager, A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

WANTED, to purchase, a smart clipper VESSEL, 300 or 400 tons register. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR SALE, SCHOONER, 80 tons, nearly new. Apply Sydney and Melbourne Hotel.

FOR SALE, a second-hand SHIP'S BOAT, 21 feet long; second-hand DINGY; and new SKIFF DINGY. Apply at LOCKWOOD'S, Mastmaker.

FOR SALE, a PASSAGE to London. For particulars, &c., apply on board the Lady Bowen, between 2 and 4 p.m.

HAWKESBURY RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The above Company are desirous of purchasing a small steamer fit to carry goods and passengers between Windsor and Sydney.
Good carrying capacity, speed, and light draught of water indispensable.
For further particulars apply to JAMES ASGOUGH, Secretary pro tem.
Windsor, August 13th.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

GODING SMITH, of Worthing, Sussex, who arrived in Sydney about nine months ago, is requested to write to D. S. THISTLETHWAYTE, Surveyor, of Ipswich, Queensland, who has important news for him.

MARY CONNOR, native of Cork, Ireland, your Sister CATHERINE is dying, and wishes to see you. If you come all expenses will be paid. Apply to Mrs. JOHN SUE, 407, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MR. LESSAUER is requested to call on Duguid and Co. immediately, or his furniture will be sold within fourteen days to defray amount due.
Sydney, 21st August, 1866.

MR. T. C. H. HOOD is requested to call at Messrs. GREVILLE and COMPANY'S.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business, at
Berrima
Bombala
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Mudgee
Shoalhaven
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 25th July, 1866.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August instant, at the Company's offices, 24, Bridge-street, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year, ended 30th June, 1866, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager.
Sydney, 7th August, 1866.

SYDNEY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION (Limited).—The Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at their place of business, 18, Campbell-street, Haymarket, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the directors and auditors for the past six months, and to submit the balance sheet.
By order of the Board,
JOHN DODD, Manager.

MASONIC.—LEINSTER MARINE LODGE, No. 266, I.C.—Emergency Meeting, This Evening, at 7.

MASONIC.—The Monthly Convocation of Mark Masters, Lodge No. 25, E.C., will be held at the Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 7 o'clock. Visitors and Musical Brethren are specially invited to be present.

MASONIC.—Regular Monthly MEETING of the Australian Lodge of Harmony, No. 556, E.C., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, P.M., Secretary.

MEETING.—All the ITALIANS are kindly requested to meet THIS EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Italian Hotel, corner of George and Argyle streets, to obtain SUBSCRIPTIONS for their COUNTRYMEN who have suffered in the PRESENT WAR.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—The Regular MEETING of Members of the above Club, previous to the Randwick Spring Meeting, for ballot and other general business, will be held at Tattersall's, at 3 p.m. on the 28th instant.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A MEETING of members of the above Club will be held at the Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, August 23rd, to get up Calcutta and other Sweeps on the various events for Randwick. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

8 O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT GUS W., corner of Woolloomooloo and Forbes streets.

ST. LEONARDS V. RIFLES.—A General MEETING of the Company will be held at the School of Arts, on THURSDAY, 23rd inst., 7.30 p.m. Business of importance, relating to the Association matches. D. M'Innes, hon. sec.

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, St. Stephen's Church, at 8 o'clock. Business—"Readings and Recitations." Committee Meeting, 7.30. A. W. S. GREGG.

DARLINGHURST CHESS ASSOCIATION.—Members will please MEET in St. John's Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at 7, and as the president has signified his intention of being present, a large attendance is particularly requested.
F. H. DANGAR, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—A MEETING THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when three members of the Surry Hills Y. M. M. Improvement Class will give Pickwick v. Bardell, and vocal music. Mr. Palser will preside.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.—All Hands to MUSTER on Flagstaff Hill, in blue clothing, with cutlasses, at 7.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant. Band to attend.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain-Commanding.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS ANNUAL FESTIVAL EXCURSION to RICHMOND, on THURSDAY 30th instant. Tickets to be obtained from Mr. Saunders at the School, Mr. G. E. CRANE, or any of the Teachers.

NEWTOWN YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—How to secure £500 (Five hundred pounds) by a payment of Five Shillings per week. Mr. B. SHORT, Sydney agent to the Australian Mutual Provident Society, will deliver a LECTURE on the subject of Life Assurance, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 24th August, in the Congregational Schoolroom, Newtown, when the Rev. S. C. Kent will preside. The attendance of ladies as well as gentlemen is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at half-past 7. Admission free.

THE OCEAN ABOVE US.—A LECTURE, illustrated by experiments, will be delivered by Mr. ALFRED CANE, to his pupils and their friends, TO-MORROW EVENING, August 23rd. Stanley-street.

WRECKS RELIEF FUND.—A MEETING of COMMITTEE will be held THIS AFTERNOON (Wednesday), in the Town Hall, at 4 o'clock,
ROBERT T. MOODIE, JAMES POWELL } Secretaries.

WRECKS' RELIEF FUND.—APPLICATIONS for relief may be forwarded for immediate consideration, to the undersigned.
The Committee will require the following particulars from applicants:—
The relationship of the applicant to the person lost by the recent wrecks.
Name of vessel.
If widow, state what family is left without provision for their support, their number, ages, and sex.
If children—who have lost both parents, and are now depending for support upon other relations—particulars of relationship, if any.
The Committee will require all applications to be certified by two magistrates, or a minister of religion and one householder.
R. T. MOODIE, JAMES POWELL, } Secretaries.
8, Custom House Buildings, Circular Quay.

WRECKS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, bearing the signature of one of the Secretaries, may be obtained upon application, and it is requested that subscribers will be careful to place their names upon lists only so signed.
ROBERT T. MOODIE, JAMES POWELL, } Joint Secretaries.
Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

WRECKS RELIEF COMMITTEE.—It is requested that all communications be addressed to either of the undersigned, at No. 8, Custom House-buildings, Sydney.
ROBERT T. MOODIE, JAMES POWELL, } Joint Secretaries.

No. 66-74. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 18th August, 1866.
DISCONTINUANCE OF WATER SUPPLY.—WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—Notice is hereby given that the water will be shut OFF from that portion of Woolloomooloo north of Liverpool-street, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY next, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—The DIVIDEND at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, with bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, for the half year ended 31st July, 1866, will be paid to Sydney shareholders, at the Commercial Bank, Sydney, on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Company's Offices, Sydney, 20th August.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.—Mr. MURRAY, Head Master, who holds a diploma from the Glasgow Training College, a certificate of merit from the Privy Council, and a first-class certificate from the National Board, has a few vacancies for boarders, boys and girls. Singing, Piano, and Drawing. Terms moderate and inclusive.

No. 66 71. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 17th August, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—
1. Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding RILEY-STREET, between Cooper and Devonshire streets.
2. Forming DAVY-STREET, between Riley and Crown streets.
3. Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding MADDEN-STREET, from Fitzroy-street southwards.
The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 66 69. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 15th August, 1866.
SITE FOR THE ERECTION OF A TOWN HALL.—Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, for the sale to the Municipal Council of an allotment of Land suitable for the erection of a Town Hall. The land must be situate within the boundaries of King, Elizabeth, Liverpool, and Clarence streets; and the tenders to state its position, dimensions, nature of title, and price required.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TENDERS Wanted, for the supply of the following STORES, to the Sydney Female Refuge, Pitt-street South, from 1st September to 31st December, 1866.
Beef, very best
Mutton, ditto
Soap
Soda
Starch
Groceries
Coal
Firewood.
For further particulars apply at the Institution, or to the undersigned, to whom tenders must be sent on or before the 28th instant.
THOMAS SMITH, Hon. Sec.
St. Barnabas Parsonage, Glebe.

TENDERS FOR LIGHTERS.—Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 29th of August, 1866, at noon, for the Construction, either at Sydney or at Newcastle, of Two Lighters, for the Waratah Coal Company.
Specifications can be seen at the Offices of the Company, at Newcastle; or in Sydney.
D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

ROCKY POINT TOLL-GATE.—TENDERS for the Lease of the Rocky Point Toll-gate, to collect Tolls for the period of twelve months from the 1st day of September next, in accordance with the Act, 4th Victoria, No. 12, will be received by the trustees up to WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.
The rent is to be paid monthly in advance.
A bond in double the amount of the rent will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessee's engagements, executed by himself, and two responsible sureties.
Tenders to be addressed "Trustees of Rocky Point Road, Koggerah Post-office." The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
JOHN B. CARROLL.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 23rd instant, for the erection of a VILLA at Burwood. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, 7, Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-st.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by noon, WEDNESDAY, August 29th, for two houses with shops, in King-street. Quantities supplied by Mr. T. Dixon Chater, surveyor. C. MAYES, Architect, 394, George-street.

TO BUILDERS and others.—TENDERS will be received until the 28th instant, for the erection of an Addition to Moore College, Liverpool. Apply to S. H. PEARCE, Randwick.

IF THE GENTLEMAN who called at 130, Dowling-street, last Thursday evening, will forward the BOOK that he took, it will save further trouble.

LOST, between Waverley and Darlinghurst, the SOCKET of a Carriage Lamp. Reward will be paid on delivery to J. G. HANKS, George-street.

LOST, EARRING, with blue stone. The finder rewarded by bringing it to 400, Pitt-street.

LOST, in George-street, a Light Brown PURSE, containing Money. A reward at 40, Lower Fort-street.

LOST, a Gold LOCKET, with portrait. The finder will be rewarded. A. GRAY, 2, Bridge-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a white carrier PIGEON. J. M'NAB, Brickfield-hill.

LOST, in Upper William-street, a brown silk UMBRELLA. Reward at No. 134, William-street.

STRAYED, on the 20th August, one large strawberry white COW, branded DA on hip, and RAY on ribs. Any person bringing her to Mr. KISS, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, will be rewarded.

FOUND, Stray LAMBS. 745, George-street South.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and others.—JOHN G. COHEN begs respectfully to remind his numerous Friends that he undertakes to SELL,
GENERAL CARGOES, COLONIAL PRODUCE, AND ORDINARY MERCHANDISE,
both by public sale and private contract, and at the same time to remark that the advantages his medium offers are not to be surpassed in this colony.
To provide still further for the various interests confided to his care, the Auction Rooms have been further enlarged, and will shortly be completed,—thus affording increased accommodation and space for the varied description of goods imported into this market.
The Sale Room erected at a vast expense, in anticipation of the growing wants of a great and increasing community, is, from its general structure and internal arrangements, combined with the general convenience it affords in all respects, acknowledged to be the most complete and unique in the colony.
In the rear are the STORE ROOMS, capacious and secure, capable of containing more than 3000 tons of merchandise. It is needless to add that their central position leaves nothing to be desired.
JOHN G. COHEN, in soliciting a continuance of the support with which he has been favoured for more than twenty-four years, begs to assure his various patrons that he will continue to devote the same zeal and interest that has hitherto distinguished his career as AUCTIONEER and GENERAL AGENT, and to maintain that large share of confidence he has earned from a discriminating and discerning public.
Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

AUCTION SALES of Household Furniture, Works of Art, Plate, Oil Paintings, Pictures, &c., conducted by JOHN G. COHEN.
. Inventories taken at shortest notice. Families leaving the colony, and others disposing of their household furniture, effects, &c., are respectfully informed that John G. Cohen continues to undertake sales by auction of such property in all cases when the same is not intended for removal from the premises, and which has formed a portion of his general and extensive business of an Auctioneer for more than twenty-one years in this colony.
Liberal advances made in anticipation of proceeds being realised in all cases when so required, without incurring extra expenses to his constituents, who have likewise the advantage of remaining in their homes up to the time of sale, a facility frequently of great moment to families. Principals have only to give general instructions in such cases where they do not wish to be upon the spot, or are unavoidably absent.
Sales effected by private contract when so directed; in either case every care will be devoted that energy and experience can accomplish to obtain the highest prices for the benefit of his clients.
Referring back to his long and varied experience, combined with a general knowledge of this particular branch of business, JOHN G. COHEN begs to assure those who honour him with their confidence that he will continue to devote the same unremitting zeal for the benefit of his constituents that has hitherto marked his career, and which, in connection with moderate charges, have produced such favourable results and given general satisfaction to his numerous patrons.
Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against P. H. OSBORNE, of Greycliffe, must be sent in to the Australian Club at once, for settlement; as he is leaving the colony by the mail on the 24th instant.

NOTICE.—JOHN POPE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has REMOVED his Fruit, Jam, and Colonial Produce Stores from the Flower Pot Inn to six doors further north, nearer the Police Office, York-street.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HALLADAY, late of Sydney, Builder.—The CREDITORS herein are requested to meet at the Office of F. J. HUMPHERY, Bell's Chambers, 171, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p.m.

IF THE PERSONS who left BOXES with me do not fetch them within fourteen days, they will be sold to pay expenses. WILLIAM FORSTER, No. 239, Kent-street.

ACCOUNTANT and AVERAGE STATER.—ALEXANDER SIM, 62, Margaret-street.

BARKHAUSEN'S Club House Hotel. Hunter and Castlereagh streets. Bar Luncheons, 6d.

BARKHAUSEN'S Club House Hotel.—Table d'Hote and Luncheons, at 1 o'clock, 1s 6d.

BAD WRITING quickly improved, at NORRIS'S Sydney Writing Institute, 400, George-street.

CLASS FOR LADIES ONLY.—Mr. GOW will open a Class for Writing, &c., at Mr. Clark's Colonnade, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, 27th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. Testimonial from Rev. Mr. Connell, Head-master West-End Academy, Glasgow:—"Mr. Gow has conducted my ladies' class in writing—session 1863 64—to my entire satisfaction."

CARD.—ISRAEL, HUGHES, and ISRAEL, Brokers and Commission Agents. Office, Mort's-passage, George-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails, cured by Mr. Alexander, surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-street.

DEGOTARDI'S Lithographic and Machine Printing Office, Robinhood-lane, off George-street.

DRINKWATER'S Iron Bedsteads and Bedding Manufactory, 218, Market and Castlereagh sts., late Pitt-st.

E. PORTER, Dispensing Chemist, 500, George-street, opposite Police Office. Established 21 years.

FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., Paper and Stationery Importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

F. COOPER, Dyer and Scourer, Hotpresser, &c., 285, Elizabeth-street, near Liverpool-street.

FOOD FOR THE MILLION.—If you want a bellyfull come to S. BONNETT'S, 59, King-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

LUNATIC LADIES.—Private establishment, 1861, at Burwood, Sydney. Kindness from experienced attendants; an ample table, orchard, gardens and yard for recreation. Music, games, and amusements for patients. Dr. CAMPBELL, of Tarban, Consulting Physician.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Mr. B. SHORT, Sydney Agent to the Australian Mutual Provident Society, will be happy to give any information respecting Life Assurance, Annuities, or Endowments for children, either personally or by letter. Address A. M. P. Society, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MANLY BEACH.—Mrs. LANGSTAFF has Vacancies for a few young Ladies. A Parisian Lady attends for French and drawing. Miss LANGSTAFF (pupil of Madame Bushelle,) is in Sydney twice a week, to give Lessons in Singing.

MR. CHARLES HARRIS, Commission Agent. Rents and debts collected; tradesmen's books arranged. Loans negotiated, &c. Note the address—Shepherd-street, Darlington. N.B.—Estates brought under Torrens's Act.

MUSIC Lessons given by Miss DAVIES, 169, Premier-terrace, William-st. Terms, £1 1s per quarter.

MR. J. HIMMELHOCH, from 629, George-street to 103, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Instructions with use of camera, &c., for £2. C. Edwards, phrenologist, 204, Pitt-st.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bayview House, Cook's River, Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Proprietor.—Accommodation for all classes. Terms on application to Dr. BEDFORD, King-street East, between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m.; or at the Asylum.

R. STRACHAN and CO.
Importers and Warehousemen,
217½, Pitt-street,
Sydney.

REV. J. J. WESTWOOD has REMOVED from Balmoral House, Wynyard-square, to Osborne House, next door.

REMOVED.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—Dr. BELLAMY'S Consultation Hours, from half-past 11 daily, at Mr. Larmer's, chemist and druggist, 323, George-street.

STAMMERING CURED.—Mr. CHARLES OLIVER from England, intends visiting Sydney shortly. All communications addressed to him, to the care of GORDON and GOTCH, George-street, will be punctually attended to on arrival.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st. North, opposite Toogood's.

TURTLE SOUP, Turtle Soup, Turtle Soup. French Café, THIS DAY.

THE DESIRED INFORMATION can be obtained by M. P. calling at 161, Elizabeth-street.

THE undersigned have REMOVED their offices to Bell's Chambers (No. 171, Pitt-street), and are now prepared to conduct sales of pastoral, landed, and other properties.
Wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, and other produce received at their Wool Stores, Circular Quay.
IRWIN and TURNER.
Sydney, 11th July, 1866.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER late Durham and Irwin).
The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.
Circular Quay, 7th June. IRWIN and TURNER.

W. A. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of parcels to Pickford and Co., per Sir John Lawrence, for all parts of United Kingdom, Continents of Europe and America. 148, Prince-street.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor (formerly 352, George-street), has REMOVED to 15, Hunter-st.

WIGS, cheaper than ever; exact imitation of nature, at Professor BURNETT'S, 563, Brickfield-hill.

CARTES-DE-VISITE—8 for 10s; case entire, 2s 6d. PICKERING, Solar Portrait Room, Brickfield-hill.

432, GEORGE-STREET.—CARTES DE VISITE 2 for 5s, 4 for 7s 6d, 6 for 10s. J. YATES.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 3 for 5s. A correct Portrait guaranteed at Schroder's, 645, George-st., Haymarket.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

GLASS SHADES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES. Mrs. WILLIAM READING, IMPORTER, 90, and 92, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made, of the best materials.
Hair
Fibre
Flock
Flax.
Mattresses cleaned by steam.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

SHARES FOR SALE.
Joint Stock Bank
City Bank
Pacific Insurance
Queensland Government 10 per cent. Treasury Bills
City Debentures.
SHARES WANTED.
Bank of New South Wales.
BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street.

SHARES FOR SALE.—
Commercial Bank
Bank of New South Wales
City Bank
Hunter River New Steam, &c.
W. CHATFIELD, 382, George-street.

£1000 QUEENSLAND Government Treasury BILLS, 10 per cent.
£1000 New South Wales Government Treasury Bill to return 8 per cent.
£1500 City of Sydney Debentures, to return 7 per cent.
Bank, Steam, Insurance shares for SALE.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street

INVESTMENT for £200 offered, in property, paying 20 per cent. H. R. REID, Agent, Clarence-street.

£100 TO £5000 to LEND on Freehold Property. Stenhouse and Hardy, 49, Hunter-street.

LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.—Money advanced in sums of £10 and upwards, repayable by instalments. Bills discounted, purchased, or guaranteed. H. SOLOMON, 173, Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, 165, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, bills discounted; advances made on deeds, bonded warrants, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted.
A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

£1600 WANTED, on landed property, of ample value. Mr. Castle, solicitor, 93, Elizabeth-st.

JET CHAINS, necklets, brooches, bracelets; also in bog-oak, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, opposite Markets.

LADIES' BAGS, companions, fancy baskets, dressing-cases, albums, &c., at the London and Paris Bazaar.

SAVE 52 per cent. and take your choice at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, George-street, opposite Markets.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT, now landing, splendid sample. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Golden Gate, and National Mills. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CHILIAN WHEAT, now landing, finest quality. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

WOOLPACKS, Cornsacks, &c., on SALE, by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ALE and Stout in bottle.—Bass's, Ind, Coope, and Co.; Tennent, Byass's, &c. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

OPIUM.—Turkey and Patna in bond. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed Fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds, Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 13s; maize flour, 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

BRAN, 1s. 2d. per bushel, at G. LUKER'S Flour Mill, Bourke-street.

BRAN, 5s. 10d. per 100 lbs., at G. LUKER'S Flour Mill, Bourke-street.

BRAN, £5 16s. 8d. per ton, at G. LUKER'S Flour Mill, Bourke-street.

BRAN, the best and cheapest in Sydney, at G. LUKER'S Flour Mill, Bourke-street.

BRAN BAGS, 5s. per dozen, at G. LUKER'S Flour Mill, Bourke-street.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF BEEF. GILFILLAN and CO., Agents, Macquarie-place.

TOBACCO.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular shipments of the well-known Ragland Twist.
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Custom House-buildings.

TOBACCO.—The undersigned are in constant receipt of the two well-known brands of Eagle and Ragland Twists.
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO.

BARRET'S ANCHOR TOBACCO.—The undersigned having been appointed sole agents in the Australian colonies for the entire manufacture of the above celebrated brand of twist, are in receipt of regular shipments direct from New York, which they offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers. M'CULLOCH, SELLAR, and CO., Queen-street, Melbourne.

MESS BEEF.—The undersigned has for SALE several Parcels of the above—Clarence River, Sydney, and Queensland cured.
JAMES GRAHAM, Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

IRON TANKS, 400 gallons each, for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

BROKEN BISCUIT for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

SLATES.—Best blue Bangor, now landing. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

WOOLPACKS, and Three-bushel Sacks, Dundee full weights. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

RUM, Preston's and Loundes'. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

ALE and PORTER, various brands. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

PORT and SHERRY, in hogsheads and quarter-casks. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

ADELAIDE HAY.—Adelaide Hay for SALE, at BROWN and SONS, Market Wharf.

SEEDS.—Fresh, just landed ex Harlaw, from London, a choice assortment of Agricultural and Vegetable SEEDS, wholesale and Retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway).

HARICOT BEANS for SALE, in lots, to suit the trade; prime sample. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

CASTOR OIL, ex Adrienne, now landing. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

KEILLER'S CONFECTIONS, ex Ben Lomond, now landing. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

BONE-DUST (fine), superior quality, £5 10s per ton. S. HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 432, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that, from this date, and until further notice, the price of this Company's BEST SCREENED COAL, delivered at the staiths, will be Eight Shillings and Threepence (8s. 3d.) per ton.
(Signed) EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,
General Superintendent A. A. Company.
Newcastle, April 18th, 1866.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS, Bathurst-street.—Coal, Wood, Breeze, Charcoal, at reduced prices.

BILLET WOOD, Palings, Posts and Rails, and Slabs, on SALE. S. GRAHAM, Auctioneer, Sydney Railway Terminus.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—Hardwood of all sizes, foreign and colonial pine boards, doors, sashes, shingles, sawn and split laths, posts, rails, and palings, supplied at the lowest possible prices. FREDERICK MILLER.

CEDAR BOARDS, 2½d per foot, 16 feet long. HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Oregon Flooring Deals, &c. 300,000 feet American shelving and flooring, cheap
5,000 doors, sashes, casements, mantelpieces, &c.
20,000 feet mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c.
50,000 feet Baltic deals, assorted sizes
Galvanized corrugated iron, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet
Galvanized iron ridging, guttering, screws, &c.
Earthenware drain pipes, bends, junctions, &c.
Chimney pots, garden and drain tiles, closet pans, &c.
Wire nails, assorted sizes, 1 to 5 inches
Carpenters' work made to order on short notice.
GOODLET and SMITH, Saw and Moulding Mills, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street; Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street; 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge; Pottery, south end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

FOR SALE, two Hardwick's Patent Steam PUMPS, from the Niagara Steam Pump Works, New York, viz., one No. 4, to pump 170 gallons per minute, and one No. 5, ditto 300 ditto ditto.
Apply to Mr. BAASS, 227, George-street.

CAPTAINS of VESSELS and others requiring COWS, of any description, can have what they require. Apply R. HOUSTON, Burwood; or F. P. MEARES, Auction Depot, Sydney.

FOR SALE, cheap, at Coogee, COTTAGE, &c., with large trenched garden. Mr. Morey, George-st., Coogee.

FOR SALE, a second-hand two-seat BUGGY. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

W. T. ANGUS has on hand, FOR SALE, some very neat single and double BUGGIES, of excellent construction, and at low prices, at his Carriage Factory, 185, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

HORSES and Vehicles for SALE or hire, or bought and sold on commission. NORFOLK'S.

FOR SALE, good Buggy and Saddle HORSE, 6 years. NORFOLK'S, Castlereagh and Market streets.

FOR SALE, a first-class Saddle and Harness HORSE; 6 years. Apply, H. PANTTIN, 88, Woolloomooloo-st.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21ST.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

BEDLAM FERRY PUNT.

Mr. TUNKS asked the Secretary for Lands—"1. Is the Government aware that the punt lying at Bedlam Ferry is so old and worn out as to be dangerous to passengers? 2. What is the cause of the delay in opening for traffic the road to Gladesville via Balmain and Five Dock; and when will the same be opened to the public?"

Mr. BYRNES, in reply, said it was known that the punt in question was not a new one, but no special representation as to its state had been made to the Government. (2). The road was formally opened on the 13th instant. The principal cause of delay was the obstruction offered by persons through whose lands the road passed.

FLAGSTAFF HILL.

Dr. LANG asked the Secretary for Lands,—"Whether the Government Astronomer has been authorised by the Minister for Lands to enclose a portion of the reserve on the Flagstaff Hill, which it is presumed by certain aldermen of the city had been set apart for the use of the citizens?"

Mr. WILSON, in reply, stated that a fence had been erected at the Flagstaff Hill to protect the Magnetic Observatory, for the erection of which a sum of money had been voted by Parliament. The hon. member was mistaken in supposing that this portion of land had been reserved for the public use of the citizens.

RETURNS.

Mr. PARKES laid upon the table returns under the Real Property Act, and further correspondence relative to the case of David Gibson, who died in the Infirmary.

Mr. BYRNES laid upon the table returns relative to the amounts spent upon the Great Southern, Great Northern, and Great Western Railways respectively.

Ordered that the documents be printed.

PETITION.

Mr. RODD presented a petition from certain gold-miners and others of the Braidwood district, praying for a modification of the regulations in reference to the extension of the limits within which the discovery of new gold-fields might be rewarded.

Petition received.

ST. JOHN'S PARSONAGE BILL.

On motion by Mr. EAGAR, this bill was read a third time, passed, and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. DONNELLY withdrew, and gave fresh notice, of his motion for the repeal of the export duty on gold.

NATIONAL SCHOOL REPORT.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of the report of Mr. Sub-Inspector Dwyer to the National Board of Education, in reference to the state of the National School at Carcoar."

Mr. LUCAS seconded the motion.

Mr. PARKES thought it would not be a prudent step to produce this report without the correspondence connected with it. He suggested that the resolution should be put in such a form as to include the production of the correspondence as well as the report, although he feared that the demand of these reports by Parliament would have a tendency to impair the efficiency of the Board. It would be unfair to this teacher to produce the report without the correspondence.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

BATHURST GAOL.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved, pursuant to notice,—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government to cause the removal of the Bathurst gaol from its present position to a more convenient site, its sanitary condition evidently being injurious to the health and lives of the residents of Bathurst." In rising to make this motion, he must take occasion to say he had sincerely hoped that the Colonial Secretary would have found time to pay the town of Bathurst a visit. Had that hon. gentleman had time to have done so he would doubtless have been fully impressed with the importance of what he now desired to bring under his notice. No one who had ever seen what was the present state of the Bathurst gaol could for a moment entertain the slightest doubt but that it ought to be immediately removed. It was not a matter of opinion, but a matter of absolute necessity. The site of the gaol was objectionable, its state dangerously unsafe; and moreover, in a sanitary point of view, it was evidently highly injurious to the health of the residents of Bathurst. The sanitary side of the question was one which no Government, if it did its duty—and he gave the Government the credit of having the best intentions to discharge the duties which had devolved upon it—could think of neglecting. In the mother country, the greater portion of those virulent diseases which had from time to time been prevalent had, it was thought by many, originated in the miserably neglected state of the gaols, from which contagious fevers had unhappily been disseminated amongst the people. He hoped the Government would always prove too mindful of their responsibilities to see such a state of things repeated here. If they were so alive to their responsibilities, they would at once see the propriety of removing the evil to which he now seriously directed their attention. It was his duty to inform the House that the position of this gaol in the town of Bathurst had now become such that it was no longer where it ought to be. However it might once have been considered to stand as regarded Bathurst in bygone years, the site on which the gaol stood was now the very centre of the town of Bathurst. The outer wall of the building was also in such a state that it seemed ready to fall on the heads of those who had occasion to pass by. As an erection for the proper confinement of prisoners it was clearly unfit, being so manifestly insecure that prisoners incarcerated there often effected their escape,—even in the open day. The floors, too, were insecure—rotted away to such a degree that a man had to be very careful where he stepped or his legs would slip through, and a dislocation or fractured limb be the consequence. He appealed to one of the Ministers whom he had had the honor himself to accompany over the gaol, as to whether what he stated was not the truth. (Hear.) But that was not all. Through the outer wall of this prison, in the centre of a populous town, there oozed a constant discharge of extremely offensive matter, which was highly detrimental to the health of the townspeople who resided in the neighbourhood. Moreover, the arrangements by which the nightsoil was conveyed from the gaol were of the most wretched description. It was carted off in one of the most miserable trucks that was ever used in a barn-yard, a vehicle from which filth was dropped on the road everywhere as it went along. The gaol was nothing more or less than a complete nuisance to the whole town. He believed that the Colonial Secretary knew something of the nuisance created by this gaol, and he, therefore, wondered that the hon. gentleman should not have visited the town to see what was complained of, and to take steps for its removal. For the only remedy that they could think of applying to such a thing was its immediate removal; no modification would ever be a sufficient abatement of the nuisance. He had contented himself with laying down a very mild outline (laughter), but from what he had said there could, he thought, be no doubt as to what was the imperative duty of the Government. If his representations were not attended to, the people of the Western district would be aroused from that long forbearance which characterised them, and they would be enabled to see where the blame ought to rest. The Bathurst gaol was unsafe, for prisoners escaped; and it was, in the highest respect, an objectionable building, because it was inseparably connected with circumstances which were injurious to health, and dangerous to the lives of the people. He hoped that the Government would take immediate steps to remove this gaol to some other place.

Mr. PARKES thought that most hon. members who had visited Bathurst would agree with the hon. member as to the inadequacy of the building used for a gaol, at Bathurst, and would concur in the view of the hon. member that its existence in the town was an eye-sore and an inconvenience. But, although they might be prepared to concur with the hon. member so far in the view he had expressed, he was of opinion that they would not be prepared, at the present time, to go to the length of giving their assent to the motion he had brought before them. He did not think that they would assent to his motion, because it must be evident that the effect of it would be to interfere with the settlement of the general question as to prisons and prison discipline, yet before the Government. (Hear, hear.) The motion, as it appeared to him, was singularly worded, as if the hon. member desired to have the Bathurst gaol, as it now stood, moved from one position to some other—a thing which would be rather difficult. (Laughter.) He thought that what the hon. member meant was to have the present building taken down and the Bathurst gaol erected in some other more convenient site. He (Mr. Parkes) found that the site of the gaol was one acre and a half, and that its estimated value was about £1000. He should have thought that it would have been worth more, but was informed that it was not. So that if the present gaol were to be demolished the expense that would be necessarily incurred in rebuilding another would be in a very inappreciable degree diminished by the sale of the present site. He thought it would be inconsistent with the deliberation and judgment of that House were they to affirm the resolution, and commit themselves to a course as regarded this gaol before they dealt, as they would be called upon to do, with the general question. The Government were fully conscious of the necessity of removing this gaol, and would take steps to do so as soon as possible. He would appeal to the hon. member if it would not be better for him, under the circumstances, to withdraw his motion.

Mr. CUMMINGS said that the motion conveyed the true meaning as well as the true principle that he intended to convey. What must the country think of the hon. the Colonial Secretary, in consequence of the remarks that had fallen from that gentleman? It was nothing new to hear such excuses made by the present Government as well as by the past. Ever since the present Government had held the reins of power, hon. members had been met continually by excuses of a similar kind. Hon. members were told that such and such things should be done "as soon as convenient," or "as soon as the Government had the power," &c., &c. Were such excuses made by the Colonial Secretary with reference to other favoured parts of the country? Did he say so when he visited Albury? There had not a word been said there by him respecting the Government wanting money. When the formation of a railway to that place was spoken of, the Colonial Secretary said it had always been his opinion that the line should be made. In reference to the Bathurst gaol, that hon. gentleman said that Government would do something when they had means, and comparing his remarks of this occasion with those he had made at Albury, they were in keeping with his principles. But the people would have justice done them in spite of the hon. the Colonial Secretary. The Government of the country must bow to the voice of the people. If the motion were not carried, most likely the people of Bathurst would hang up a portrait of the hon. the Colonial Secretary in some public place, that all passers by might see what he was worth. He would say no more, but would leave the hon. member to be dealt with by the residents of the town of Bathurst.

The question was put and negatived.

PAVING BILL.

Mr. MARTIN presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Sydney in favour of the Paving Bill. The petition was received.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. COWPER moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence which has taken place respecting the appointments made in the Customs Department since the month of March last, including the following documents, viz.:—The Treasurer's Minute of 14th April, 1866, recommending the appointment of Messrs. Augustus Berney, Edward Jones, A. J. Ormsby, W. Kelly, J. B. Fraser, Charles Willis, Thomas Slattery, and John Baxter to new places in the Customs; and of all correspondence between that date and the 18th May inclusive, in reference to those appointments, and especially Mr. Slattery's case. Also, all correspondence between the Treasurer and Collector, from 24th April to the 13th July last, in Mr. Llewellyn's case. Also, all correspondence between the Treasurer and Collector from the 25th April to the 14th May last, respecting the Newcastle smuggling case. Also, all correspondence in Mr. M'Dermott's case. Also, all correspondence beginning on the 11th May last, and minutes of the Treasurer, respecting Mr. Duncan's suspension, including the Collector's appeal to his Excellency the Governor." He said he was in hopes that after the discussion which had previously taken place respecting the Customs the Government would have laid these papers on the table of the House voluntarily. After he had found that they did not do so, and that it seemed unlikely they would do so, he had by the wish of hon. members brought forward this motion. He had no desire to reopen the debate that had taken place respecting this matter. The House required more information, and expected to have had it. We had since heard that a commission had been appointed to inquire into the state of the department, but he could not suppose that that commission was authorised to inquire into any of the matters mentioned in this correspondence that he now asked for. The commission could not be deputed to inquire into matters of this sort which, if inquired into at all, should be investigated by the House. It had been said that the House should make the inquiry, and the House would be in a position to make an inquiry into this matter; and it was proper that the House should be put in possession of this information, which the correspondence would furnish. There were many reports current respecting the state of the Customs department. It was said that the office was disorganised, and that the Collector of Customs had not the confidence of the Minister in charge of the department—that he had allowed irregularities he should never have allowed. We had heard that the Collector of Customs had done things in defiance of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer; and yet that Minister, who had displaced him, had restored him to his position at the dictation of his colleagues. Without saying any more at this stage—because he hardly thought the Government would refuse to produce these papers—he begged to move the motion.

Mr. SMART seconded the motion.

Mr. MARTIN was reluctant at all times to throw any impediment in the way of giving information to the House, and if the hon. member opposite (Mr. Cowper) had furnished him with the reasons that induced him to make this motion, possibly he (Mr. Martin) might not have made any opposition to it. But the hon. member seemed to think that the Government as a matter of course when returns were asked for, complied with the wishes of the hon. member who asked for them. He did not agree with the hon. member. He did not think that returns should be submitted as a matter of course when asked for. These returns occupied the attention of a number of clerks whose duties required them to attend to other business—the business of their offices. If they could not be spared to perform the work connected with the preparation of these returns, then other persons must be employed to do it, which involved the country in an expense that was often needlessly incurred. The hon. member wished to have correspondence which referred to various appointments made, furnished to him; and in particular in reference to the appointment of Mr. Slattery. He did not inform the House why he wished for it in a special degree with reference to Mr. Slattery. Why in reference to that gentleman especially? Had any complaint charging injustice been made? [Mr. BROWN: Yes.] To this House? [Mr. BROWN: To the Treasurer there has.] As far as he could understand, no complaint had been made of injustice by any of those gentlemen, either to the House or to the hon. member who made the motion. A few days ago the House negatived the motion of the hon. member for Wellington by a majority of 26 to 15, and he could not but regard this as a motion of a like kind. He did not see what useful end would be gained by the production of those papers, and their preparation would involve expense. When the motion of the hon. member for Wellington was before the House, some transactions were referred to as having taken place in the Customs. There was, however, no disorganisation in the department beyond a misunderstanding on the part of the Collector of Customs as to the position he occupied. Strong expressions were used both by him and by the Treasurer, but that matter had been arranged by the withdrawal of the expressions which were offensive. He (Mr. Martin) never doubted the perfect integrity of the Collector, and his desire on all occasions to perform what he conceived to be his duty; but it appeared to him that there was a mistake on the part of the Collector as to the position he occupied with regard to the Treasurer. He seemed to think he had much larger powers than under the Constitution he was entitled to assume. As to the other persons, if there was any misunderstanding with reference to them it was now removed. Acting on the suggestion of an hon. member who voted with them on the former occasion when this matter was under discussion, the Government appointed a commission of five gentlemen to inquire into the working of the Customs' department. The commission consisted of Messrs. G. King, Montefiore, H. Moore, Willis, and J. Young—gentlemen in whose ability to conduct an inquiry of that kind he thought the House would have entire confidence. The subject of their inquiry, however, was apart altogether from these personal matters which had been disposed of, and could not be again raked up with any useful object. If any one of those officers petitioned the House, or stated that he had been harshly treated, that would be an immediate ground for the production of the papers; or if any hon. member would say that complaints of unjust treatment had been made to him, he should have no objection; but in the absence of any petition or complaint, he thought the House would be stultifying itself in assenting to this motion. He did not ask the House to resist the motion on the ground of withholding information, for he would willingly give his vote for the production of the papers if any suitable ground were shown, but at present no reason whatever had been given why these papers should be produced.

Mr. BROWN was sure that any hon. member who heard the speech of the Treasurer on the motion for granting a committee the other night could not fail to admire the good sense of the Premier in rising to oppose this motion and not trusting it to the Hon. Colonial Treasurer. The speech of the Treasurer the other evening was the best possible evidence of the necessity for a committee of inquiry. If this motion stood alone the objection of the Premier might have some weight, but it must be taken in connection with facts previously stated. Each of those gentlemen complained of having been unjustly treated [Mr. EAGAR: No.] The hon. member for Wellington, on behalf of several gentlemen, complained of the injustice to which they had been subjected. [Mr. EAGAR: He said that he was not set in motion by any one of them.] When the hon. member for Wellington asked for the committee he was met by the objection that he asked for the committee before asking for the correspondence, and now when he asked for the correspondence it was said in reply that the Government had appointed a commission. The commission, however, was not appointed to investigate any charges of injustice, but to inquire into the working of the department. (Hear, hear.) Those gentlemen had no recourse to law against the Treasurer. They could only appeal to the representatives of the people. The hon. and learned gentleman had asked why Mr. Slattery's case had been particularised? He (Mr. Brown) was acquainted with that case. When the two extra clerks were appointed Mr. Slattery received a promise from the Treasurer that he should be one. There were ten clerks on the permanent staff of the Custom House. On the 11th April a list of appointments was made, and Mr. Slattery was appointed, not eleventh, but twelfth clerk. The eleventh clerk bore the same name as one of the members of the recently appointed commission; the hon. Treasurer would know whether he is a relative of his or not. The Treasurer directed his secretary to make out a list. The Secretary, however, wrote to the Treasurer to say that he felt horribly disgusted and dreadfully annoyed at being required to make out the appointment of Mr. Slattery inasmuch as he had once (when the secretary was not secretary to the Treasury) made fun of him, or ridiculed him in the Custom House. This pretended ridiculing had been eight months previously, and until then there had not been the slightest complaint. The matter was inquired into by the Collector, and Mr. Slattery was entirely exculpated from the charge. The Collector added that there was nothing in his conduct to prevent him receiving his well-merited and well-earned promotion. He could understand that if the Treasurer had not been influenced by any spite against Mr. Duncan, if he had been influenced by a desire to do justice to this young man, against whose character there was not a word, he would at once have reappointed him; but he snubbed the Collector for conducting the inquiry, told him he had no business to do so, said he did it with partiality, and cancelled Mr. Slattery's appointment, appointing a nominee of the Premier in his place. [Mr. MARTIN gave this a denial.] If Mr. Walford was not the nominee of the Premier, he was the nominee of some other Minister. If there was any sense of fair dealing in the Assembly he would appeal to hon. members whether this was a proper course for the Treasurer to take. He replaced Mr. Slattery, against whose character nothing was known, in his previous position, and appointed a complete stranger in his stead. Could we expect efficiency among the public servants if those deserving of promotion were to be set aside and be made to give way to outsiders? Mr. Slattery was unjustly deprived of his well-earned promotion, whilst two strangers were brought in and given offices as permanent clerks. If Mr. Slattery had been guilty of irregularity or misconduct, or breach of discipline, he might have been treated in this way without much cause of complaint; but the Collector distinctly reported that he had been guilty of no act to deprive him of his well-earned promotion. Several minutes passed between the Collector and the Treasurer on this subject, and there was not a member of this House would address to his servant language which the Treasurer addressed to the head of this department. Whether the Treasurer was blinded by some disagreement with the Collector, or took an exaggerated notion of his position, or his time was not sufficiently occupied that he could listen to all the gossip that went on in the department, it was evident that he had acted in a manner very unbecoming a Minister in these minutes to the Collector. An hon. member of this House interfered through his influence; the Treasurer replaced Mr. Slattery, not in his permanent employment, but in the clerical employment in which he was engaged before these permanent appointments were made, stating, in a minute, that although he would not give him promotion, he would not oblige him to lose his income. If the hon. member was guilty of these things, and of this injustice to Mr. Slattery, there was no cause why these papers should not be produced. The House was the sole tribunal for public servants to appeal to from injustice. The Premier admitted that, if a petition had been presented, he could not have refused the papers. Well, Mr. Cowper, in the names of these other persons, complained of injustice, and he (Mr. Brown) complained of the injustice to which Mr. Slattery had been subjected. [Mr. MARTIN: At his own request.] At his request, and he (Mr. Brown) defied the Treasurer to deny any of the statements he had made. Injustice had undoubtedly been done to Mr. Slattery, and he asked the House on his behalf to have these papers produced, to see whether or not that was correct. He said further, that the appointment of Mr. Slattery to the temporary office which he previously held was only made after great pressure was brought to bear on the Treasurer, and during that time angry minutes passed between the Treasurer and the Collector about this matter, in which the Treasurer spoke to the head of this important department in a manner that no gentleman would address to his clerk. Unless we held out hopes of promotion to deserving officers there was little probability of the efficiency of the public service being improved. He was not so well acquainted with the cases of the other officers mentioned in this motion as with that of Mr. Slattery, but the mere fact of a motion for papers being made by a gentleman holding the position of the hon. mover, who had several times been Premier of this colony, was quite sufficient to justify the House in sanctioning the production of them.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought it infinitely beneath the dignity of the House to discuss this question, which was solely a matter for the Executive Government; and we had no precedent in the practice of the House of Commons for such conduct. If such a thing as this had been perpetrated in the House of Commons it would be good grounds for the Minister to dismiss a man in Mr. Slattery's position. (Ironical cheers.) In England such a piece of presumption would be a signal for his instant dismissal. The whole thing was most contemptible—a mere piece of parliamentary tactics. Hon. members would remember that the whole case—all that was really of any importance whatever—had already been brought forward, and disposed of, having been most ably dealt with by the hon. the Colonial Treasurer;—beyond all question the most able Colonial Treasurer that had ever managed the financial affairs of this country. (Derisive cheering from the Opposition benches.) He said that advisedly, disregarding those expressions of dissent. If any hon. member could disprove what he said as to Mr. Eagar's superiority as a financial Minister let him rise and do so. [The hon. member was proceeding to draw a general comparison between the financial talent of the hon. the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Eagar) and the late Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Samuel), the effect of which was not in favour of the hon. member for Wellington, when]

Mr. SPEAKER suggested to the hon. member that he was deviating in his remarks from the question before the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN justified the line of argument he was adopting as being pertinent to the question, and expressed the very low estimation in which he held the financial ability of the hon. member for Wellington. That hon. member's one idea of finance was the imposition of a tea and sugar duty.

Mr. DRIVER rose to order. The hon. member was out of order in thus alluding to the hon. member for Wellington, who had taken no part whatever in this debate.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had already intimated to the hon. member that he was out of order in the course he was pursuing.

Mr. BUCHANAN continued: He would pursue his main argument. It was quite clear to him that neither the House nor any member in it would be justified in thus interfering with any Minister as the head of his department. It was quite incompetent to any one to do anything of the sort. The patronage of a department rested with the Minister of a department, and with him alone; no one else had anything to do with it. What right had this Mr. Slattery to complain? He ought to have been very glad that he had got employment in the Government at all. He had no vested interest in such employment; he ought to have been well pleased even if he had not been promoted at all. (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) It appeared to him that there had been a good deal of whipping in on the Opposition benches, for he saw hon. members there whom they had not usually the pleasure of seeing in that House. (Hear, hear.) There was one hon. member there who generally came when he was summoned by telegram, and seldom at any other time. (Hear, hear.) He desired to speak plainly as to this motion. It was a poor paltry thing, a mere party pretext, beneath the contempt of honourable men. (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. member for Newtown had thrown all the light that he could upon the matter—a light borrowed from his police-office practice—but the question so illustrated had only been thereby sunk yet deeper below their contempt. (Ironical cheers.) As to the light that the hon. member for Wellington might be prepared to shed upon the subject, he feared that they would find it light out of a dark place, of but little service to himself or any one else. If the Collector of Customs had been dismissed by the Colonial Treasurer, as he manifestly ought to have been—(no, no)—they would never have heard of this motion. How did the case stand? Mr. Duncan had been guilty of disobedience to his master—(no, no)—his superior officer, the head of his department, and he had been suspended. Afterwards, from good feeling, through compassion for his family who had been injured by his stupidity, he was taken back by the Executive. On retracting what he had said he was taken back. He was taken back on sufferance.

Mr. DRIVER: How is that known to be the case? How do you know that?

Mr. BUCHANAN: I knew it from the debate that took place. (No, no.) I say I heard it myself, and I have as good ears as any member of this House. (Hear, hear.) The reason why the police were sent down was this, because Mr. Duncan had refused to be suspended.

Several hon. members on the Opposition benches: That does not appear to have been the case.

Mr. BUCHANAN: It appeared from the last debate.

Mr. FORSTER rose to order. The hon. member was, he submitted, out of order in his allusion to a previous debate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BUCHANAN said that he had naturally been led into his digression. It was worth while to find out who was right and who was wrong in this dispute. He believed that Mr. Duncan had acted with a degree of insolent arrogance that would not be tolerated elsewhere, in questioning the right of the Treasurer to interfere with him. That Mr. Duncan who had been guilty of several acts of gross disobedience, had not been dismissed, was to him (Mr. Buchanan) the most singular part of the matter. There was but one opinion to be formed respecting the conduct of the Colonial Treasurer, whose action in the matter had been distinguished by firmness and praiseworthy decision. He had not hesitated a moment about suspending Mr. Duncan, and would have pushed matters to a disagreeable crisis with that gentleman had Mr. Duncan not implored the mediation of the Governor. That was the position; and every hon. member who looked into the matter must feel convinced of the propriety of the Colonial Treasurer's conduct. All this had been discussed and set at rest, and the only ugly part of the business was that the Government had not carried out the wishes of Mr. Eagar and dismissed Mr. Duncan. If that had been done, no one would have disputed the justice of the sentence. He (Mr. Buchanan) had spoken to almost every hon. member of the House, and they had all agreed that if Duncan had been properly dealt with he would have been dismissed. He could not see what good was to be derived from the production of these papers; and the division would show that the House could estimate the motives of the hon. members opposite perfectly well. This motion had been brought forward merely from party feeling, and he hoped it would meet with an utter defeat.

Mr. MACPHERSON never wished to identify himself with either one side of the House or the other, but desired to give an independent vote on all questions that were discussed in the House. He had never yet in all his experience heard such terms of reproach uttered as had fallen from the hon. member for East Macquarie (Mr. Buchanan) on the present occasion. One would have thought that the question before the House was a question of confidence in the Government, whereas all that was asked for on the present occasion was that the Government would be pleased to produce some papers to enable the House to arrive at a correct conclusion in a case in which the honour of one of the members of the Government was concerned. There were, indeed, two persons concerned. The Collector of Customs was on his trial, and the Colonial Treasurer was on his trial also. There was a commission appointed to inquire into these matters, but the House wished to know whether the decision of that commission was fairly and properly given. If it were, of course there would be no further inquiry, and if not, the House had a right to know that all the evidence had been properly laid before the commission. He was not going to refer to any former debate on the subject, but hon. members had heard from one member of the Government that the Collector of Customs could not be believed on his word of honour. Then if that were so, if the Colonial Treasurer believed that, he had done what he ought not to have done. If he (Mr. Macpherson) were a member of the Government, and had that opinion of an officer under him, he would say to his colleagues, "You shall choose between us. You must dismiss him or me." If that officer were not dismissed he would not remain in office a single hour. He did think the Government were called upon by their respect for the House and the honour of the country, to give us the fullest, freest, and amplest information on all subjects connected with this matter. He could not but express wonder at the conduct of the Government. He would not notice the other recognised organ of abuse. It was below him to notice the attacks of such an hon. member as that. He would leave him to those who employed him. He felt that any Government would be weakened by his support, and benefited by his abuse. He was sorry that the Government wished to prevent the public from obtaining information on a subject affecting the character of a gentleman for whom he (Mr. Macpherson) had a great esteem. He need scarcely say that he should support the motion.

Mr. JOSEPH regretted extremely the course the Government had taken, and he thought it unnecessary to disclaim being actuated by any party feeling in the course that he should adopt on the present occasion. He thought the reasons offered by the Premier for his opposition to the granting of these returns were altogether insufficient. He would take leave also to remark that if we were to consider the speech of the hon. member for East Macquarie as the speech of a gentleman put forward as an organ of the Government, he felt we had good reason to complain of the manner in which the Government had treated this question. The only objections made by the Premier to the granting of the papers were simply these: that it would involve the expenditure of a few paltry pounds for printing, and cause extra work to some clerks who, as we all know, were not overworked. These were the objections made by the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government; but the other hon. gentleman who had followed him had objected that the returns sought for simply affected a few "paltry hirelings," as he called them. He would pass by that hon. member's remarks, content with the knowledge that the greatest radicals were generally the greatest tyrants, and because he knew that such remarks would never have fallen from any member of the Government. At the same time, the hon. member he had referred to had said that the only reason for furnishing the returns was the gross misconduct of the Collector of Customs—because that gentleman had been suspended for gross misconduct, and had only been replaced by the Government out of commiseration for his position and the position into which he had brought his wife and family. Surely hon. members listening to such statements as these would consider them sufficient reasons why gentlemen in his (Mr. Joseph's) position, who knew nothing of the matter, and who could know nothing except by reference to papers, should have this correspondence furnished to them—the correspondence which contained the whole evidence and the whole of the circumstances in question. He had no wish to think that the hon. Minister for Finance was to blame in this matter. He had never prejudged the case. He had suspended his judgment upon it until he was furnished with information whereon to form such judgment. He had purposely abstained from voting on a previous occasion when a select committee was asked for, because he thought it wrong to ask for a select committee before there were any papers before the House. Now the papers were asked for and were refused. He could not see any sufficient reason for withholding these papers. Surely if injustice were committed, it was when it was stated in the House that the Collector of Customs had been suspended on account of gross misconduct, and had only been replaced out of commiseration for his wife and family. It had been said that a commission had been appointed. He had no doubt great benefit would arise from the duties of such a commission, but they could not expect that the gentlemen appointed by the Government would trouble themselves to investigate such matters as had been stated to the House. He regretted that on so small a matter there had been displayed so much party feeling, and he hoped further discussion would be rendered unnecessary by the hon. the Premier consenting to the production of the papers.

Mr. SAMUEL said hon. members were not only refused information upon questions of this kind but they were actually refused replies to questions of matters of fact which were known out of doors. The hon. Premier must feel that he had a subservient following when he could propose to resist such a motion as this. If such motions had been resisted by the Government when the hon. member and his colleagues were in opposition that refusal would have been followed by a vote of censure. This was a question affecting the conduct of a Minister of the Crown, and when he moved for a committee to inquire into it he was told that he ought first to have moved for the production of the papers. Well, the papers were now asked for, and hon. members were told they could not be given! Why? Because it would be rather costly to produce them! Did the hon. Colonial Treasurer recollect that when he left office he distributed the type of certain matters which were printed relating to the financial position of the country, and that no sooner did he get into opposition than he moved for those very papers; which would have cost hundreds of pounds to reprint? When he (Mr. Samuel) moved for a select committee a short time ago, he stated that the hon. gentleman had disrated Mr. M'Dermott, and had appointed another officer in his place. The hon. the Treasurer denied that statement, and he (Mr. Samuel) affirmed then, as he did now, its truth. It would be seen, therefore, that there were good grounds for saying that the character of a Minister of the Crown was affected. But there were other reasons of a more serious character. He had no hesitation in saying he believed the Government had appointed a commission in order to stop some action on the part of the House. He believed that disorganisation did prevail in the Customs Department, and that it had been produced by the maladministration of the Colonial Treasurer. This surely was a matter which rendered inquiry necessary. When these papers were refused, it must be clear to hon. members that there was a desire to conceal something. Usually papers had been produced almost as a matter of course. Hon. members were told that no complaint had been made by the persons aggrieved, but he maintained that it was not the duty of the House to wait for complaints if they saw any act of oppression on the part of a Minister of the Crown. It was their duty at once to endeavour to remedy the injustice. If any of the officers referred to had complained to the House their dismissal would probably have been the consequence. He believed that if these papers were produced they would disclose a state of things disgraceful to responsible government. They would show that minutes had passed between the Treasurer and the Collector containing language of a most degrading character.

Mr. BUCHANAN rose to a point of order. Was the hon. member in order in referring to a late debate?

Mr. SPEAKER said that, if the hon. member was referring to a debate which had taken place in a previous part of the session, he was not in order.

Mr. SAMUEL said he was not referring to a previous debate, but simply stating a matter of fact. The Collector was directed to obtain the initials of a subordinate to this minute in order that the Treasurer might be satisfied that the Collector had shewn it to the subordinate. No greater indignity could be cast upon any person whatever his position than was thus inflicted upon an officer who occupied the high position of Collector of Customs, and presided over a most important department. He (Mr. Samuel) did not know what good could result from the appointment of this commission. That their inquiry would prove a state of disorganisation he had no doubt, and he was inclined to believe this would be shewn to have resulted from the action of the Treasurer himself by interfering in the internal management without consultation with the Collector, and appointing officers (some of whom it was said were recommended by members of the House, or were their relatives and connexions) wholly irrespective of their efficiency, and without any consultation with the Collector. That the patronage properly belonged to the Minister he could not deny, but that it should be exercised other than for the public benefit he strongly denied. The appointment of this commission at once showed that the Treasurer was not prepared to deal with the large question of the management of this department. If it had been appointed to inquire into the Treasurer's proceedings in connection with the department, it might have been of some service; but it appeared that it was to go into the future management and working of the department. Those appointed were men of high character, no doubt, but he thought it would have been as well to include in the commission some gentlemen who were not merchants. What we wanted was, that a bill should be brought in, and one had lain in the Treasury for some time past to consolidate the Customs laws, and to establish a Board of Customs, which the law did not at present permit. This had long been contemplated as a proper court of appeal from the decisions of the Collector. Perhaps among the recommendations of the commission would be found suggestions for less interference on the part of the Treasurer, for the consolidation of the Customs laws, and for the establishment of a Board of Customs. He agreed with Mr. Joseph, that if this had been made a party question, it had been made so by those on the Ministerial side. He (Mr. Samuel) never heard of a motion for papers being made a party question, and he hoped this would be the last time. He should vote for the motion, and he felt perfectly convinced that a majority of the House would support it, for he did not believe that any large section of the House would so far abrogate their functions as to vote against the motion; if they did so, they had no right on future occasions to ask for any papers whatever. If they did not insist upon the production of papers when the conduct of Ministers was involved, with what right could they ask for papers relative to comparatively trifling and insignificant matters.

Mr. COWPER, in reply, said he did not participate in the desire to see persons in the public service petition the House when they suffer grievances at the hands of Ministers over their heads; it would be a most unconstitutional course, and an officer adopting it should expect dismissal. The subjects referred to in support of his motion were matters of common rumour, and one would have thought the Government would have laid the papers on the table without being asked for them, as the grounds for their production had been stated in a speech made by the Treasurer himself. The House had never been known to refuse on the ground of economy any returns the necessity for which was properly shown. He believed a majority of the House would agree in asking for these papers. That there was a tendency in the course pursued by the Treasurer to bring about a disturbance in the department was shown with regard to the late Auditor-General, to the late Colonial Agent, and to Major Christie, and by acts of petty tyranny that would be a disgrace to any one holding office. He had utterly disorganised the Customs Department, seemed to have no confidence in the Collector, and persisted in placing strangers and inexperienced men over the heads of faithful and efficient officers. It was, too, a disgraceful thing that having appointed this commission to inquire into matters affecting his ministerial position, he should invite some of the members of that commission to a Ministerial dinner. But if it was bad taste in him to invite them, it was worse taste in them to accept of the invitation. He should press his motion to an issue.

The House divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Stimpson	Mr. Alexander
Samuel	Cummings	Forster
Macpherson	Josephson	Driver
Pickering	Morrice	Kemp
Hart	Pemell	Joseph
Neale	Garrett	Caldwell } Tellers.
Cunneen	Dodds	Brown }

Noes, 19.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Donnelly	Mr. Buchanan
Parkes	Dignam	Tunks
Eagar	Rodd	Lucas
Byrnes	Farnell	Walker } Tellers.
Wilson	Lloyd	De Salis }
Isaacs	Wisdom	
Graham	Gordon	

The question was, therefore, resolved in the affirmative.

CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT BILL.

The resolution of the Committee of the Whole,—"That it is desirable to introduce a bill to enforce claims against the Government," was read a first and second time, and agreed to.

The House adjourned at 20 minutes to 7, till to-morrow (Wednesday).

PAIRED OFF.—On Mr. Cowper's motion for the production of papers: Mr. Smart, for, with Mr. Wyndeyer, against; Mr. Sutherland, for, with Mr. Roberts, against; Mr. Egan, for, with Mr. Macleay, against.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT, and a jury of four.

M'CLERRY V. WATSON.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Monday, was resumed and concluded.

It was an action for trespass and trover. The trespass declared upon was an expulsion of plaintiff from premises occupied by him, and a distraint on plaintiff's goods and chattels, tools of trade, &c. The declaration also contained the usual money counts. The defendant pleaded not guilty, never indebted, payment before action brought, and a set-off.

Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

The plaintiff was a blacksmith and wheelwright, of Nattai, and the defendant a publican, of the same place. The trespasses complained of were a seizure and sale of plaintiff's chattels as in distress for rent, and a subsequent pulling down of plaintiff's smithy. The plaintiff's case was, that there had never been any agreement for tenancy, and that the plaintiff's claim for £17 10s. had been simply made in consequence of a quarrel through some Police Office case, and a determination to drive plaintiff from the district. The plaintiff had been invited, it was said, to occupy this smithy in consequence of the advantage to the public-house which its proximity created. Plaintiff, for instance, had himself boarded and lodged at the defendant's house, and had brought a great deal of custom to it. It was admitted that defendant had supplied iron, &c., but it was maintained that he had been fully paid. The defendant's case was, that rent had been agreed for; that this sum already maintained was due, and that over £70 were also due for iron, &c. A great deal of complicated and contradictory evidence as to matters of account was gone into by the parties in support of their several cases. Plaintiff had subsequently obtained a lease from the owner of the estate, but there appeared to have been a question as to whether the smithy was included within the part thus leased, or within so much of the estate as was leased to the defendant, and the latter had pulled the smithy down. There were also questions as to the legality of the mode in which defendant had distrained, even assuming that he had a right to distrain. There had been two distraints—the first made without a warrant, and a long retention of the goods distrained upon. There was a good deal of conflict in the evidence on several points, and the disputes between these parties appeared to have involved much ill-feeling.

Counsel on either side having addressed the jury, and his Honor having summed up,

The jury, after about half an hour's consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £145.

BANCO COURT.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a jury of four.

CONNOLLY V. BARRY.

This was an action for libel. The plaintiff had been clerk of Petty Sessions at Raymond Terrace, but had resigned that post. The defendant was a publican at Raymond Terrace. The libel complained of was a letter written by defendant to the Colonial Secretary, while plaintiff held office, embodying several charges against the latter. The defendant pleaded not guilty and justification—i.e., that the charges in the alleged libel were true, and had been made for the public benefit.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., Mr. Darley, and Mr. M'Cormack appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Wisdom for the defendant.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge DOWLING.

HUFFINGTON V. GALE.

In this case Mrs. Huffington sued the defendant, a butcher, for the price of fifteen pigs. Mr. Milford appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davis, instructed by Messrs. Abbott and Yeomans, appeared for the defendant. The question at issue between the parties was as to the weight of the carcasses, the plaintiff alleging that the fifteen pigs weighed 1605 lbs., and the defendant that the weight was 1305 lbs. The defendant paid £30 6s. 1½d. into Court, leaving the sum of £6 9s. 6d. in dispute. The sale was effected by a man named O'Neil. O'Neil stated that the pigs were bought by Mrs. Huffington, and that they were entrusted to him for sale. O'Neil was the occupant of a slaughter-house on the Parramatta Road, where he was accustomed to receive pigs from the plaintiff in order to fatten and to sell them. He did not receive any specific sum as wages, but he shared equally with Mrs. Huffington in the profits of the transactions. The pigs, as was commonly the case, were fed on slaughterhouse offal, but when anything else was bought O'Neil charged Mrs. Huffington with it. Mr. Davis moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the evidence disclosed the existence of a partnership between Mrs. Huffington and O'Neil—the former finding the money, the latter the labour and the premises. Mr. Milford contended that there was no evidence of partnership, and he urged that O'Neil's equal participation in the profits was merely the compensation which Mrs. Huffington paid for his labour. His Honor sustained the objection of defendant's counsel, and nonsuited the plaintiff. The amount paid into Court would, of course, go to the plaintiff.

GOW V. CALLAGHAN.

Plaintiff, a farm servant, sued the defendant, Mrs. Callaghan, of Riverstone, for breach of agreement and illegally dismissing the plaintiff from her service. Damages were laid at £30. Mr. R. J. Jones appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Milford for the defendant. Plaintiff had been hired for twelve months by the defendant. The hiring was verbal, and the question at issue was as to the terms of the agreement. Plaintiff stated that the contract was only to be determined by a month's notice from the defendant, in the event of the farm being sold; but defendant's attorney, Dr. Milford, and the defendant's son, who were present at the hiring, alleged that the agreement was that it should be terminated by the defendant in the event of the farm being sold, let, or otherwise disposed of. The farm had been let, and a month's notice had been given by the defendant to the plaintiff. Defendant's version of the agreement was that she was to have the option of giving the plaintiff a month's notice in the event of his not suiting, or in the event of the farm being sold. Plaintiff's case was that, inasmuch as the farm had been let and not sold, he was entitled to the damages now claimed. The notice of dismissal from the defendant to the plaintiff was given during the currency of the second month's service, and his Honor expressed himself as of opinion that plaintiff was entitled to recover the sum of £6 for that month. Mr. Milford objected that plaintiff could not recover wages under a count for damages; and his Honour, sustaining the objection, nonsuited the plaintiff.

DICKSON V. PHEGAN.

This was an action of trespass. Plaintiff sought to recover damages to the amount of £30, for that the defendant had illegally entered into the possession of a house rented by the plaintiff from the defendant. Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Davis, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rogers, instructed by Mr. Rolin, appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff occupied the house as a weekly tenant, though he alleged that the defendant had promised not to disturb him in possession for nine months; this, however, defendant denied. In June last, defendant gave plaintiff notice to quit; but as this was disregarded fresh notices were given, and subsequently the rent was raised from 2s. 6d. to 10s. On the 7th of July plaintiff removed his furniture to another house; and locked the door and fastened the windows of the place he rented from defendant. Plaintiff returned to the place a day or two afterwards, and he then found defendant in possession. Plaintiff had left some boat gear in the house, but this had been returned by the defendant. It was not shown that defendant had forcibly entered into the possession of the house. Mr. Rogers contended that the plaintiff was merely a tenant at sufferance, wrongfully holding possession against the will of the defendant, and that his client was therefore entitled to re-enter without notice. As to the question of damages, Mr. Davis urged that the rights of the plaintiff had been invaded by the act of the defendant, and that the former had, in consequence, suffered loss and been subjected to expense. His Honor thought that the house was occupied under a weekly tenancy, and he was further of opinion that plaintiff had intentionally ceased to be a tenant of the defendant at the time of the alleged trespass, and was therefore not possessed. Verdict for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Certificates of conformity were granted to Charles Buffrey, Henry Augustine Swann, John Meer Hasmot, and George Smith. A certificate was also granted to William Rickford Collett, a condition being inserted that it shall not be pleaded by insolvent against creditors named in the schedule, but contracted with and resident out of the jurisdiction.

The other applications were, on various grounds, adjourned.

SURRENDERS.

James A. Sing, of Sydney, cook and steward. Liabilities, £25 18s. 6d. Assets, £2 3s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Hugh Norris, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, out of business. Liabilities, £99 16s. 1d. Assets, £10. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, August 22.—At 11: William Langford, Harry White, James Macdonald, James W. Ley, Charles S. Goddard, Margaret Collins, Patrick Murphy, single.

Thursday 23.—*At Bathurst*: Michael Lennon, single.

Friday, 24th.—At 11: Pemberton C. Palmer, Edwin A. Hickey, second. John Bourke, Mark Myers, Charles Gardner, George Summervill, Michael Corbett, Mary Watson, adjourned single. *At Grafton*: Hugh M'Kinnon, single. *At Maitland*: Isaac Edwards, single; Francis de Wilgen, second. *At Tamworth*: William Heymann, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Bossley, Armitage, Raper, Murphy, and G. Hill.

Of nine prisoners, two were discharged, and one was remanded.

John Palmer was, on Saturday and (by remand) to-day, brought before the Court charged with feloniously breaking and entering into the office of Messrs. Goodlet and Smith. The prisoner was given into the custody of senior-sergeant Waters, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. On searching him £8 or £9 in money was found in his possession, which he claimed as his own. He denied having been in the house, or on the premises, otherwise than as attracted thither by the noise. Thomas Daley, drayman, in the employ of Messrs. Goodlet and Smith, timber merchants, and residing on their premises in Erskine-street, deposed that about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening he saw a light in Mr. Goodlet's office, and proceeding thither found that the door, which had been locked, was open, and inside saw the prisoner with a lighted candle overhauling the papers at Mr. Goodlet's desk; he evidently heard witness approach, for he extinguished the light and rushed towards the door, but on meeting witness there rushed to the window at the other end of the office and jumped into the yard; witness went round to the place, and with a piece of timber knocked him down, and there detained him until the arrival of a police officer; witness then went into the office, and found there a small crowbar, a chisel, a knife, and some keys, which are now before the Court. James Spalding, manager of Messrs. Goodlet and Smith's business in Erskine street, deposed that the articles produced are not his property, nor the property of the firm, nor were they in the office when he locked it up between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; nothing has been missed from the office. Senior-sergeant Waters deposed that he compared the marks on the door and door-post of Mr. Goodlet's office with this crowbar, and they were doubtless made by this or some such implement; he found that by means of this crowbar the door might be opened without injuring the lock. Mr. Thompson, for the prisoner, reserved his defence for the higher Court. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

John Connell, about thirteen years of age, was brought before the Court as a vagrant. Senior-sergeant Waters deposed that between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning he found the boy sitting on some timber in Wynyard-square, and took him into custody; he has no home nor any means of support; he has been twice sent to the Destitute Children's Asylum, but will not remain there; he says that his father is in gaol—where his mother may be found he cannot tell. Their worships said that they had no alternative but to send the boy to gaol, and sentenced him to be imprisoned as a vagrant for one month; by which time, they hope, the bill will have passed the Parliament by which the police will be enabled to clear all the boys off the streets.

Three persons, found guilty of riotous behaviour, were each sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

On the summons paper were nine cases; of which number four were not prosecuted, and one was dismissed. In Carter v. Hall—a proceeding under the Tenants Act to recover possession from an overholding tenant of premises situated at Chippendale—a warrant was granted, to lie in the office seven days before execution. Henry Puddinger was fined 10s. for having evaded payment of toll at the Glebe Island Bridge. John Riley was fined 2s. 6d. for obstructing the carriage way of Castlereagh-street with his furniture van. John Flanders was fined 20s. for driving cattle, being neither milch cows nor working bullocks, in a public thoroughfare of the city, between the hours of 9 and 10 of the forenoon.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, Dangar, and Day have been summoned for Bench duty on Wednesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. R. A. Hunt, Mr. H. H. Voss, and Mr. A. Learmonth.

Robert Perry, ship carpenter, taken into custody, suspected of being of unsound mind, had been examined by Mr. Egan and Dr. Shaw, and found to be labouring under delusions, religious and otherwise. He was committed to gaol until delivered in due course of law.

In the summons case, Doyle v. Hamilton, plaintiff seeking to recover the sum of £3 4s. 6d. as wages due for service as a painter and paperhanger, the Bench ordered payment of the amount claimed, with costs.

Stephen Naughten, for drunkenness and riotous behaviour in Burton-street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. Mary M'Glone was fined 20s., with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment, for drunkenness and making use of obscene language on the Glenmore Road.

Charles Smith and Eldon Goble, seamen of the ship Kestrel, convicted of absenting themselves from duty without leave, were committed to six weeks' hard labour in gaol.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 a.m.—Motions and Petitions.—Master's Office: Wyse v. Heggarty, taxation; M'Guire v. Wilson, minutes (2); Queensland Steam Investment Company v. Hickey, minutes; Wyse v. Heggarty, minutes.

BANCO COURT.—Connolly v. Barry, part heard; Want v. Gibbs and another, Herrmann v. Dessaur and another, James v. Terry, Judd v. Law and others, Sutherland v. The Queen.

JURY COURT.—The Attorney-General v. The Mayor and others; Gleeson v. Egan.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

4668 Wilkie v. Munro	4791 Scholey v. Lesley
4734 Solomon v. M'Taggart	4927 Fusedale v. Harris
4761 M'Mahon v. Haynes	4928 York and others v. Mortimer
4762 Maguire v. Joubert	

AN AUSTRALIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.—The first thing that strikes him forcibly is the magnitude of the towns and cities, especially the enormous extent and population of London—not the first day or the second, but after living in it for a week or two, and seeing the miles of streets closely built and crowded with people in every direction. He, accustomed to think a great deal about the carriage of goods, and about road difficulties, can scarcely conceive how such masses of people can possibly obtain their daily supplies of food and fuel, even by the bewildering number of railways that radiate from the great metropolis. He sees little signs of manufactures, and he wonders how these millions can get a living. Do they live off each other, or off the country in general? Do foreigners, colonists and provincials, all flock to London to be fleeced, that the city population may be supported? He feels as if England must be small indeed, to necessitate men to leave the healthful, breezy country, to crowd into the streets and courts and alleys of London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow. The contrast between the wealth and the poverty of England strikes him with a strange feeling of awe when he compares the hideous slums of London with the miles of streets in which no one can live on an income of less than a thousand, two thousand, five thousand pounds a-year; or when, "in the season," he contrasts the splendid equipages, the beautiful horses, the liveried servants, the perfectly appointed equestrians, the idle gentlemen, and the handsome and elegantly-dressed ladies in Hyde Park with the ragged beggars whom he meets at every street corner. And yet, painful as this is, how pleasant to an Australian, home on a visit, is London and London society. For the first time in his life he is at leisure to see everything and to enjoy everything; and for the first time in his life he finds other people who are as idle as himself, and with whom he can visit or travel, or merely saunter about London. It is only in London that one can find company in idleness or pleasure seeking. In all the great manufacturing towns life is as busy and rather more anxious than it is in Australia or the United States; and in small provincial towns there is too much exclusiveness for Australians to penetrate into society when on a short visit. The great beauty of the English landscape, its undulations, its softness, its wonderful variety of mountain, wood, and shore, impresses most favourably a visitor from our far south land. Its perpetual verdure contrasts with our pastures scorched up for many summer months. The exquisite changes in the tints of the foliage of your forest-trees—from those of spring, when the young leaves are "some very red, and some a glad light green," as your oldest descriptive poet expresses it, to the luxuriant greenery of summer, and then to the mellow and russet tints of autumn—are always full of interest to eyes long accustomed to evergreen trees almost all of one genus, with long narrow-pointed leaves. We have, nevertheless, many very handsome trees, and I think the first impression we have of your English trees is, that they are very small compared with ours; and if we land, as I did in the end of winter, the leaflessness is painfully cheerless.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

NOVEL SWINDLING.—Numerous frauds have recently been committed in Paris by a woman about 45 years of age, dressed as a peasant in comfortable circumstances. By some means or other she obtains the addresses of persons who have children out at nurse in the provinces, chiefly in the departments of the Yonne, Eure-et-Loire, and Sarthe. She presents herself as the neighbour and friend of the nurse who is rearing the child of the person to whom she applies, gives a most pleasing account of the baby's progress, and invariably concludes with saying that she is returning home on the following day, and will take charge of anything the person may have to send. Deceived by her plausible story, many persons have entrusted to her clothes for their children, pieces of soap, sugar, &c., for the nurses, and sometimes even a month's payment for the latter. Of course none of these things ever arrive at their destination, and after awhile people learn that they have been duped. The police have been for some time making active search for this swindler, but hitherto without success. —*Galignani.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

CROWN LANDS HELD BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

RETURN to an order made by the Hon. the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th March, 1866, on motion made by Mr. Piddington,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House—'A return of all the runs, squattages, and public lands, in the different districts of the colony, held by the members, respectively, of both Houses of Parliament, showing the extent of country each individual occupier, either in his own right, or so far as can be ascertained, is interested in; distinguishing in columns the name of the run, the name of the holder, the number of acres in each run, and the rent per acre per annum, in such case.'"

Charles Haxland, and Theophilus Cooper, M.L.A., and Joseph Cooper, 237,656 acres, rent per annum including assessment where payable, 3/4ths of a penny.

The Hon. Edward Cox, M.L.C., 40,000 acres, rent and assessment 1/4th of a penny.

The Hon. George Henry Cox, M.L.C., Archibald Bell, and Vincent Dowling, 348,800 acres, rent and assessment 5-11ths of a penny.

William Cummings, M.L.A., 99,200 acres, rent and assessment 6-7ths of a penny.

The Hon. James Chisholm, M.L.C., 123,600 acres, rent and assessment 29-32nds of a penny.

The Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C., and John Hay, M.L.A., 213,420 acres, rent and assessment 17-20ths of a penny.

The Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C., 32,000 acres, rent and assessment 6-7ths of a penny.

The Hon. John Campbell, M.L.C., 32,000 acres, rent and assessment 3/4ths of a penny.

Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, M.L.A., 32,000 acres, rent and assessment 5-16ths of a penny.

Leopold Fane De Salis, M.L.A., 25,000 acres, rent and assessment 1/3rd of a penny.

The Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, M.L.A., 19,000 acres, rent and assessment 3/4ths of a penny.

William Forlonge, M.L.A., 1,772,340 acres, rent and assessment 5-12ths of a penny.

Hugh Gordon, M.L.A., 270,440 acres, rent and assessment, 30-32nds of a penny.

William Grahame, M.L.A., 72,760 acres, rent and assessment 17-24ths of a penny.

John Hurley, M.L.A., 132,160 acres, rent and assessment 13-32nds of a penny.

John Hay, M.L.A., and Arthur Dight, 284,216 acres, rent and assessment 19-26ths of a penny.

The Hon. Thomas Icely, M.L.C., 30,620 acres, rent and assessment 1 1-16th of a penny.

Joshua Frey Josephson, M.L.A., and George Oakes, 256,664 acres, rent and assessment 1 1-12th of a penny.

Benjamin Lee, M.L.A., and Andrew Sutherland, 199,656 acres, rent and assessment 3-5ths of a penny.

John Charles Lloyd, M.L.A., Edward Henry Lloyd, and Charles William Lloyd, 362,080 acres, rent and assessment 9-10ths of a penny.

The Hon. Francis Lord, M.L.C., 53,000 acres, rent and assessment 1 3-20ths of a penny.

George William Lord, M.L.A., 212,640 acres, rent and assessment 3-5ths of a penny.

The Hon. Sir William Montagu Manning, Knight, M.L.C., and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, 47,520 acres, rent and assessment 5-12ths of a penny.

William Macleay, M.L.A., Alexander Macleay, and Walter Clarke, 177,706 acres, rent and assessment 1 1-116th of a penny.

Thomas Hodges Mate, M.L.A., 153,360 acres, rent and assessment 5-12ths of a penny.

John Morrice, M.L.A., 28,526 acres, rent and assessment 9-32nds of a penny.

The Hon. Edward David Stuart O'Gilvie, M.L.C., Mary O'Gilvie, and William O'Gilvie, 277,645 acres, ren and assessment 1/2ds of a penny.

Patrick Hill Osborne, M.L.A., Henry Hill Osborne, Alick Osborne, Benjamin Marshall Osborne, and John Lurch, 533,634 acres, rent and assessment 19-32nds of a penny.

Joseph James Phelps, M.L.A., 960,240 acres, rent and assessment 5-7ths of a penny.

James Robertson and Robert Landale, M.L.A., 84,700 acres, rent and assessment 27-32nds of a penny.

The Hon. Robert Towns, M.L.C., Alexander Stuart, and William Forlonge, M.L.A., 114,000 acres, rent and assessment 11-16ths of a penny.

James White, M.L.A., Francis White, and Henry Charles White, 607,320 acres, rent and assessment, 7 17ths of a penny.

Hugh Wallace, M.L.A., and George King, 134,470 acres, rent and assessment, 29-36ths of a penny.

A. O. MORIARTY, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 7th August, 1866.

RETURN showing the number of auction and pre-emptive Leases held by members of both Houses of Parliament, in the first-class settled districts of the colony, together with the area, rent, and average rent per acre paid.

Members of the Upper House.

Hon. W. Byrnes (held by J. and W. Byrnes), 4720 acres, rent £14 16s., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Hon. A. Campbell, 1920 acres, rent £6, per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 2580 acres, rent £8 1s. 3d., per acre 3 4ths of a penny.

Hon. J. W. Chisholm, 1390 acres, rent £4 7s., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Hon. G. H. Cox, 10,240 acres, rent £37 13s. 8d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 1800 acres, rent £5 12s. 6d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 5970 acres, rent £61 3s. 4d., per acre 2d. and 1-4th of a penny.

Hon. J. Docker, 14,260 acres, rent £44 11s. 4d., per acre 3-4th of a penny.

Ditto, 2280 acres, rent £7 2s. 8d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Hon. T. Icely, 33,952 acres, rent £115 16s. 2d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Hon. F. Lord, 1920 acres, rent £6, per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Hon. T. A. Murray, 9560 acres, rent £30 9s. 4d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 11,620 acres, rent £36 6s. 8d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 7140 acres, rent £22 7s. 4d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Hon. John Campbell (Robert and John), 66,480 acres, rent £207 15s. 4d., per acre 3-4th of a penny.

Hon. J. Chisholm, 1640 acres, rent £5 2s. 6d., per acre 3 4ths of a penny.

Members of the Lower House.

John Hurley, 528 acres, rent £1 13s., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

John Morrice, 6530 acres, rent £20 8s. 2d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 6370 acres, rent £19 18s 4d, per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 10,580 acres, rent £33 1s 8d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Bernard Stimpson, 4566 acres, rent £14 17s. 6d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Samuel Henry Terry, 7200 acres, rent £22 10s., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

James White, 840 acres, rent £2 12s. 6d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 5220 acres, rent £16 16s. 4d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 3840 acres, rent £12, per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 3840 acres, rent £12, per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 5150 acres, rent £16 1s. 11d., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Ditto, 640 acres, rent £2, per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

Hon. James Byrnes (held by J. and W. Byrnes), 4720 acres, rent £14 16s., per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

T. W. Smart, 1280 acres, rent £4, per acre 3-4ths of a penny.

William Grahame, 540 acres, rent £1 13s. 9d., per acre 3 4ths of a penny.

(For the Surveyor-General),
P. F. ADAMS.

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 11th June, 1866.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

FROM Perth, we have papers to 25th July.

The *Inquirer and Commercial News* of that date supplies the following summary of news for the homeward mail:—

Tuesday's Government *Gazette* contains abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure, on account of the colonial service, for the quarter ending 30th June—Revenue, £17,232; Expenditure, £20 445; showing the disbursements to exceed the receipts by £3213.

A gentleman has written from London for samples of iron ore he saw while in Western Australia, believing it to be identical to emery stone, worth in London from £12 to £18 a ton.

The drop of lambs in the Eastern districts has been estimated at ninety per cent.

A human skeleton was recently found at Garden Island, by Mr. C. H. Watson, of Perth, whilst on a shooting excursion. It is supposed to be that of the mate of the ill fated schooner Devonshire, which foundered some twenty-seven years ago.

One of the heaviest gales known at Albany occurred on the 6th ultimo, on the day of the arrival of the English mail steamer. Most of the boats at the port were sunk, and communication to the shipping was cut off until the following day.

The exploring party under the command of Mr. C. C. Hunt, and the depôt party attached, are on their way to Hampton Plains. They were equipped by the colonial Government, for the purpose of searching the unknown country lying eastward. In a former journey, Mr. Hunt reached the Hampton Plains, and has now people with him to form a depôt, that he may prosecute his search as far as our eastern boundary. There is a possibility of this party meeting that of Major Warburton, from South Australia. In that case, part of poor Leichhardt's attempted achievement will be accomplished, and a practical route between South and Western Australia found. The interesting report of Mr. M'Rae's exploratory trip to the Fitzroy River fully bears out the very favourable description already given as to the fine country discovered in that portion of our northern territory. They received a hearty welcome from the settlers in York. Letters have since been received from the party. At the time of writing they were seventy miles from York—all well.

The Attorney-General has been instructed to draft an ordinance for the prevention of scab in sheep, based on the synopsis put before the flockowners by the Government.

A motion to place £5000 on the Estimates for next year, to secure the services of a steam-vessel on our coast, was not approved of by the Council. The question was raised through an incidental correspondence between one of our colonists and the owner of a steamer, the Hercules, built as a gunboat for the Confederate States of America. It was ruled that one steamer alone would be useless to the Government for the mail service, though otherwise of benefit to the colony, and that the large sum proposed might, by an accident, be entirely lost to the Government. Were a number of steamers sent here to ply between our ports, the Council are prepared to grant every support.

Reports from the country are highly favourable. The weather has been everything desirable. The prospects of the coming harvest are especially cheering to a very large number of agriculturists, who were severely tried by the last season's drought. It is not to be expected that this season will atone altogether for the hardships of the past one. The agriculturists appreciate more what they anticipate to reap by a consideration of the fearful disasters which would follow another failure in crops.

The interest of the colonists in their appearance at the Intercolonial Exhibition is not yet done with. The postponement of its opening gives us an opportunity to send more exhibits, and we hear that some are likely to be forwarded. Plans of our mineral districts and samples of wool will be of the number.

The Public Works are going on very satisfactorily. A Board formed to see to the operations on the Bar at the mouth of the Swan, were called to inspect it last week, in consequence of a bank of seaweed having formed, and cut off the down current from the new channel. The Board, however, did not arrive in time to inspect the obstruction; the tide proved to be more active, and completely removed the bank before the gentlemen arrived to see it; but the scene of recent operations remained, and it was gone over and favourably reported on. The North Fremantle Bridge will be open for traffic, we learn, in November next. The repair of the Perth Jetty is in contemplation, while the Mill-street Jetty is nearly completed. The bridge over the Perth Causeway is progressing, and will, when finished, like the Helena Bridge, be one which any colonial Government and any colony would be proud of. In extent and sound construction, these works are deserving of all praise.

EXPLORATION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The following is Mr. M'Rae's official report of his exploratory trip to the Fitzroy River. It is addressed to Mr. Joseph Logue, jun., J.P.:—

Sir,—Having received instructions from you to take charge of a party which you intended to send out to explore the country towards the Fitzroy River, I now beg to hand you a report of the trip.

On May 6th, the party, consisting of myself, Mr. S. Hall, J. M'Court, S. R. Toovey, and native Cummings, taking five riding and two pack horses, with fourteen days' provisions, left Goldwyer's sheep station, steering a general N.E. course; we struck the plains below Vincent's spring, and following them up to a place known as Cockatoo Well, we halted for dinner at 1 p.m. Resumed at 2.30 p.m., following the plain up to Toovey's Spring, where we watered the horses and then went on; halted for the night near Barlee Springs.

On the 7th, left Barlee Springs at 6 45 a.m., steering a course E. by N., when we struck a small swamp with a good supply of water just now, but I think not permanent; here we decided to halt for the night at 1 p.m. The country along the line of march to-day was well grassed, but beginning to dry up fast; there does not appear to have been such late rains here as in the neighbourhood of Cape Villaret.

On the 8th we got underway at 6.20 a.m., steering a course E.N.E. for six miles, passed Town Hill at 9 a.m., and took a course E. by N. for six miles, and then two miles N.E., when we halted for dinner at 1 p.m., without water. All the country passed over this morning was thickly grassed, and in some places fit for sheep, the soil improving much. Resumed again at 2 30 p.m. on an E.N.E. course for six miles, when we struck a dry creek, which we followed down to the North for one mile in the hope of getting water, but were disappointed, and resumed our E.N.E. course, and two miles on we struck a good sized river with plenty of water in standing pools. Its course appears to be the E.; here we halted for the night at 5 p.m. Passed over three miles of stony land this evening, poorly grassed; rest of the journey was through a good description of country; the soil near the river is of a light alluvial nature; the grass has been recently burnt. I propose calling this river the Logue.

On the 9th our horses strayed five or six miles up the river, owing to the grass being burnt, and we did not get under way until 9 a.m.; we then followed the course of the river down for five miles, and halted for dinner at 11 a.m., on a fine reach of water half a mile long and fifty yards wide. The country along the river is lightly timbered, and well grassed. Resumed at 2.30 p.m., still following the river down, which was joined two miles down by a large branch from the S.W., and a mile further on by another from the same direction; the river now widens out into a clear broad reach 100 yards wide, swarmed with ducks and other wild fowl, of which we shot a good supply; two miles further down, the river appears to terminate in this reach; there is no definite channel further down, but a broad marshy flat extends to the E. by N. Here we camped for the night at 5.30 p.m.; the country passed over this evening was mostly open plains extending a couple of miles back from the river, well grassed; there is a range of high land to the N.; a remarkable flat-topped hill on it bore northwest; there were a few natives on the river as we passed down, who were not a little surprised to see us, and made off in great haste when one of the party fired at some ducks.

On the 10th we started at 7 a.m. on an east course. After going a mile we got upon a sand hill, and had a good view to the E.; before us a large open sheet of water (which I propose calling Lake Hall) stretched away to the N.N.E. out of view, and as near as we could judge two miles wide; we had to alter our course to E. by S. to avoid the wet marshy land on its margin; continued this course eight miles across open level plains, well grassed, and halted for dinner at 11 a.m., near a fine swamp or claypan. Resumed at 3 p.m.; after crossing a rich alluvial flat for a mile, where the grass grew so strong that our horses had as much as they could do to wade through it, we struck the Fitzroy River, running to the N. by W. Here it is a fine river, 150 yards wide, with a current running about two miles per hour, quite fresh; the banks are about twenty feet high. Rode about three miles up the western bank, and halted for the night.

On the 11th started at 6.30 a.m. still on the river; two miles up we crossed a small tributary coming in from the S., and half a mile farther on we crossed a considerable branch that comes in from the S. by E.; the main branch now comes from the E.S.E.; we took a course S.E. through a large open plain; two remarkable high hills visible in that direction, distant about twenty miles; high land to the south of our course; continued on this course for ten miles, and then halted for dinner at 11 a.m. on a deep clay-pan, with a good supply of water. The first two miles of country passed over this morning along the river was thickly grassed, and in many places six feet high; then seven miles over open plains of a hard clayey nature, beautifully grassed and intersected with long swamps and deep clay-pans; the last three miles was through lightly timbered country which has been lately burned, and is now clothed with fine green grass six inches high. Saw fifteen or twenty natives on the plain; they were engaged burning the grass for pigeons' eggs, which are very numerous. We rode up to some of them; they were not armed, and appeared very frightened of us, and tried to hide themselves in the grass. Started on the return trip at 2.30 p.m., our stay out being limited to ten or twelve days; took a course W.N.W. to strike the high land seen in the morning on our right; four miles on our course we struck the south branch of the river, and two miles on camped for the night at the foot of the hills, which we found to be of an ironstone formation, covered with spinifex. The country passed over this evening was as good as crossed in the morning, but more clay pans were seen.

On the 12th got under way at 7 a.m., W.N.W. course, and struck our night halt of the 9th on the Logue River at noon, where we halted for dinner. Travelled over six miles of plains, well grassed, and seven of timbered country, also well grassed; the soil of a light clay nature. Resumed at 3 p.m., following up the river to the west; travelled three miles up one of the southern branches, which we found to be better grassed than the west branch. Struck the west branch again at 6 p.m. and camped for the night six miles above our noonday halt. On the 13th got under way at 8 a.m., the horses having strayed some distance in the night; still following the branch up, we halted for dinner at 11 a.m. near a large pool in the river, three miles above our night halt; resumed again at 2 p.m., still on the river, which lies a little to the N.W.; two miles on our course it was joined by a large, and I think the main branch from the S.W. A mile farther we found that the river was running from N.N.W., so left it and took a course S.S.W. for three miles, when we again crossed the southern branch, which was running at this point east and west; three miles on our course we halted for the night, at 5 p.m., on an open flat, beautifully grassed, but without water. Most of the country passed over this evening was well grassed, and in some places thickly timbered.

On the 14th got under way at 7 a.m. on a S.W. course; a mile from our camp we again struck one bow of the river with plenty of water; its general course now seems to be to the N.W. Three miles farther on we struck our outward track, and followed it to Tower Hill, and then on to our night camp of the 8th, when we halted for dinner. Resumed at 2.30 p.m., still following our outward track; halted for the night at 5 p.m. seven miles from Barlee Springs, without water.

On the 15th started at 4 45 a.m., still on our outward track; we halted to water the horses at Barlee Springs, and then went on to Toovey's Springs to breakfast. Resumed at 11.15 a.m., and halted for the night near Vincent's Spring at 5.15; here there is a good supply of water. Saw a number of natives on the plain as we came down; they are not so shy as they used to be.

On the 16th got under way at 6 a.m. and reached Goldwyer's Station at 9.30 a.m., where we had breakfast, and then went on to the Depôt Camp.

I may add, in connection with the country seen on and about the Fitzroy River, that it is the best I have seen on the North-west Coast. I have since seen the DeGrey and Tien Tsin Bay, but not much of the latter place. It possesses all the advantages of a good sheep country; excepting that it is low, and, perhaps, too far north, but I believe sheep do well in the same latitude in Queensland.

The principal timber was white and flooded gum, with two kinds of wattle; the baobab also grows here in great luxuriance—one monster measured 13½ feet in diameter.

The principal game seen were ducks and other wild fowl, and pigeons; the former were found in swarms on every sheet of water.

The mosquitoes were very troublesome when camped near the rivers.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours respectfully,
A. M'RAE.

THE CASE OF MRS. RYVES.

THE following letter was addressed to the Editor of the London *Standard* by Mrs. Ryves, and appeared in that journal on the 19th June last:—

SIR,—Whenever a cause involving private rights has appeared to you of sufficient importance to demand a criticism in a leading article in your paper, I believe it has been your generous custom to allow the person "whose hopes are crushed, but whose reputation is unstained" by the proceedings, to say a few words in your columns.

Let me first point out that this cause was one brought for a decision of a question of legitimacy only, and not to obtain the property of George III.'s brother, the Duke of Cumberland, nor was anything said about a claim of two millions of money or a compromise for £100,000. Nor was anything introduced which, if proved, could have endangered the succession. The marriage of George III. with Hannah Lightfoot was only introduced in order that, by connecting that lady with the *family*, we might avail ourselves of her declarations, which would otherwise have been inadmissible. Constant reference was made in the certificate to the fact of her having had three children by George III.; so that, even if any claim to the throne had been made, it could not, as my counsel pointed out, have been a claim on the part of the descendants of the King's younger brother. No evidence as to whether any issue of Hannah are now living was given, nor, of course, would it have been admissible.

The only mention of a claim to the throne came from the Chief Baron and the Attorney-General, when it was met not only by the above observation, but also by a statement that it was believed that a subsequent marriage of the King with Queen Charlotte took place at Kew in 1765, the year after Hannah's death, which was in 1764, not in 1774, as is stated in my pamphlet. With regard to the fact of such a second marriage see Alderman Beckford's article in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, in which he says that he saw the entry in the register at Kew, a book which was soon after mutilated, and long afterwards stolen, in 1845. Thus, upon the story we put forward, no stigma of illegitimacy would have rested upon any child of the King except George IV. and the Duke of York.

I feel bound to thank you for the justice of your remark—that "no one who heard my *viva voce* examination could doubt that I entertained no suspicion of the justice of my cause." This, I assure you, was and still is the case. It is quite true, as I then stated, that the earlier documents were delivered to my mother, in my presence, when I was eighteen years old, by Lord Warwick, in the presence of the Duke of Kent; and, after his death, that I was present at three interviews with the Duke of Sussex, at all of which he recognised our relationship to him; and as late as 1841 I was in communication with him, when, at his suggestion, a petition was drawn by the Chief Baron, and was addressed to the Queen and Royal family. It is also true that for four years before the Duke of Kent's death I received an annual income from the Duke of Kent, and that I and my mother were always exempted from taxes, as members of the Royal family. Moreover, in July, 1821, an attempt was made to get my mother liberated from arrest, on the ground that she was privileged, as a member of the Royal family, in which Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Pollock were her counsel, and the application only failed on the ground that she had put in and perfected bail.

As regards the handwriting of the Duke of Kent and of Lord Warwick, I know it well, having seen them both write and sign, and having corresponded with them both, and having had my letters to a gentleman to whom I was engaged, franked by the Duke of Kent. From this knowledge of their handwriting, as well as from the fact that I was present on the arrival of many of the letters, &c., produced, I had no hesitation in swearing that such documents were in the handwriting of those two persons.

The jury, however, thought differently, without having ever seen the greater bulk of the documents produced, or forming that independent opinion which the Chief Justice told them they ought to form without reference to the professional opinion of Mr. Netherclift. Out of the seventy-two documents produced there were about forty which the jury did not see, although their doing so was continually urged by my counsel.

So convinced am I of the genuineness of the writings, that it is my intention to request some gentlemen to take charge of a copy of the photographs and exhibit them to any person who may desire to see them and judge for himself.

The documents are by no means written, as you suppose, on scraps of paper, but on writing paper and large note paper of the common size, and as for the absence of the water-mark, if they were forged, there could be no difficulty about that, because all Lord Warwick's and the duke's letters bear date between 1815 and 1819, and the theory of the Crown is, that my mother forged them in the latter year and early in 1820, before filing her petition in 1821. This gigantic labour, requiring unheard-of patience and skill, is one in which I, as her constant companion, do not hesitate to say she never engaged.

Confident in the genuineness of my documents, Sir, I invite the public to make a minute inspection of them, and although their opinion can have no influence on legal proceedings, I shall, morally speaking, be quite satisfied with the result.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LAVINIA JANNETTA HORTON RYVES.

June 18th.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.

(*From the Daily News, 7th June.*)

LAST night a private meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject of female emigration was held at the office of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, for the purpose of giving a reception to Miss Maria Rye, a lady well known in connection with the Female Emigration Society, and who has just returned to England from a visit to the Australian colonies, whither she proceeded three years ago with a batch of 100 female emigrants sent out by that society.

The company assembled shortly after eight o'clock, and after partaking of tea and coffee adjourned to the library, where Colonel Sykes took the chair. Among those present were Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, M.P., Mr. G. More, Madame Bodiham and party, Mrs. and Miss Corfield, Mr. T. Hare, Mr. C. R. Ford, Mrs. and Miss Morel, Mr. Blackbourne and party, Mr. H. Roberts, Dr. J. Winstone, Mr. Scott and party, Mr. J. H. Beggs and Mrs. Beggs, Miss Parkes, Mr. H. Jordan, Mr. F. Hill and party, Miss Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Westlake, jun., Mr. A. O. Charles, the Rev. Mr. Clay, Mrs. Fynes Webber, Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Hoare, Mr. Rathbone, &c., &c.

A letter was read from the Earl of Shaftesbury, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present in consequence of attending the Field-lane Ragged School meeting.

The Chairman having opened the proceedings in a few appropriate words,

Miss Rye came forward and read a very interesting account of her visit to the antipodes. She was received with great cordiality, and her statement, which was remarkable for the eloquence of the language and its glowing descriptions of the scenery of New Zealand and Australia, was listened to with much attention, and was greatly applauded. She described the colonies as being excellent, not only for their climate, but for the abundance of their products and the absolute certainty there was of obtaining all the necessaries, and most of the comforts, of life by all who chose to work. She first visited New Zealand, describing Otago as an excellent place for settlement. She left the hundred young women she took out to that district there, and she had since received information that all of them, except some three or four who came to her with false characters, had done well. She afterwards visited Canterbury and Nelson. After leaving Nelson, she visited Marlborough, Picton, and Wellington, describing the country with considerable minuteness, and mentioning its capabilities for the support of multitudes of the human kind. She described the land in the neighbourhood of Auckland as igneous in its origin for at least fifteen miles round, and mentioned the fact that from a hill in the middle of the town at least twenty-five extinct volcanoes could be counted, and stated that the land was in many parts covered with large masses of scoriæ. The town itself was of a purely commercial character. She then went on to describe her visit to Australia, and gave a very glowing description of the vegetation, the flowers and fruits of Sydney and its neighbourhood. Here she was much pleased with the arrangements for the reception of female emigrants. She afterwards went to Queensland, and described the vegetable productions of Brisbane and its neighbourhood as something wonderful. Rows of pineapple trees growing like cabbages, while the tea and coffee trees, the sugar-cane, arrowroot tree, cinnamon and bamboo were all growing one alongside of the other. Honey could be obtained from the bush trees by buckets full, and the coast was covered with oysters. There were very bad arrangements for the reception of emigrants at Brisbane, and she informed the company that nothing could be more discreditable than the manner in which they arrived at the port—crowded together in the vessels, squalid and dirty, while in some instances the death rate on the voyage had been from 30 to 70, or, in other words, from 9 to 20 per cent. She next went to Victoria. The town of Melbourne was, she said, one of the finest she had seen, both as regarded the public and private buildings. Arrangements were entered into by the Government to grant 150 free passages for female emigrants per month, but the Colonial Government refused any grant for the immigration of educated women, on the ground that the colonial Legislature only contemplated granting funds for the assistance of the labouring emigrants. She was, however, of opinion that there was a fair demand both in New Zealand and Australia for governesses, and considered that if any mistake had been made by the society, it was in sending out young women who were not sufficiently accomplished. Indeed, persons possessed of the highest accomplishments were in request, and invariably did the best, though all did well.

A general conversation on the subject of female emigration followed, and in answer to questions Miss Rye stated that the mode of proceeding in respect to educated young women going out was for the society to advance them a loan, and that since 1861 the number of educated women sent out was 182, and that altogether £668 had been lent, a considerable portion of which had been repaid. At Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and other places, there were two descriptions of homes—one for servants and that class of emigrants, and another for educated women, who paid 12s. a week for their accommodation. Both descriptions of houses were excellent. She endeavoured to persuade the Government of Victoria to allow her to send out educated women with free passages at the rate of four per cent.; but they declined to do so on the grounds stated. As a whole, servants had to work harder, but received much higher wages than in this country, together with a certainty of employment. The general impression she derived from her prolonged visit was certainly most favourable to female emigration, and she mentioned that she had received directions from the other colonial Governments to send emigrants, so that the great difficulty she would now have would be to find suitable young women to go out.

In the course of this conversation, Mr. Jordan, the agent-general for Queensland, took occasion to correct the statement with respect to the death-rate in the ships sent to that colony, referring to the tables, and stating that for the last year they had been only 2.70 per cent., and for the two previous years 1.3 per cent., or less than the death-rate on land. The death-rate referred to must have been among the German emigrants, which emigration had been put a stop to, or, at all events, the cases quoted were very exceptional. Miss Rye referred to the Sultana, the Royal Dane, and the Peter Godefroy.

The chairman stated that no doubt the cases were exceptional, but it was quite right that attention should be called to the subject.

A desire having been expressed that the very interesting paper of Miss Rye should be published,

The chairman moved a cordial vote of thanks to that lady, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

THE CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.

(*From the Times, June 8.*)

THIS genuine festival, one of the "sights" of London, and a sight as gratifying to the beholders as it is pleasant to those who contribute to it, was held yesterday morning, according to practice, under the dome of the Cathedral. If not quite so large as that of last year, owing to a powerful counter-attraction in immediate preparation elsewhere in the city, the attendance was what under any circumstances may fairly be styled "*enormous.*" The spectacle is one that must always be exciting, for the elements that make it up are such as can never be regarded without deep interest. We need not, for the twentieth time, describe it in detail. Enough that besides the children—in number between 4000 and 5000—from the various metropolitan schools, there was an assembly that might be reckoned by more than twice as many thousands. The arrangements for the accommodation of the children, so often praised for their picturesque taste, as well as for their admirable contrivance, were again the work of Mr. Arthur S. Newman, hon. architect of the annual festival, who has superintended it for twenty years, invariably to the general satisfaction, and without the occurrence of an accident of any kind during the whole course of that lengthened period. That they were as successful and as imposing as ever may be taken for granted. On the other hand, the Field-Marshal for the occasion, as of yore, was Mr. F. J. Fuller, who among the agents for the Committee of Patrons takes the most active part, regulates all the provisions for the disposition and comfort of the choir, and is not more remarkable for his tact and zeal than for his courtesy. The children gained their seats on the raised platforms with the accustomed order; and the members of the various choirs that combine to assist at the festival just as readily stationed themselves in their places beneath the new organ, as instrument as inviting in tone as it is uninviting in its exterior aspect—a reproach to the sluggishness of those who ought to provide the means of making it look respectable.

The full Cathedral musical service, accompanied on the organ, occasionally strengthened by trumpets and drums, was as impressive as on any former anniversary. Indeed, the children—assiduously trained during the interval by Vicar Choral H. Buckland, who conducts, aided by Mr. George Cooper, organist of St. Sepulchre's, and deputy-organist of St. Paul's, one of our best musicians—sang so uniformly well as to justify a hope that on future occasions they may be entrusted with a larger share in the proceedings. In Handel's Coronation Anthem, for example (which precedes the prayer for the Queen), there is no evident reason why they should not be allowed to strengthen the stately preamble:—"Zadok the Priest, and Nathan the Prophet, anointed Solomon King." The solemnity of this very grand musical sentence would be materially enhanced by such a reinforcement of fresh and penetrating voices. Seldom do we remember the parts in which the children join given with such hearty vigour and emphasis; and on the whole, this noble anthem, from which the idea of an exultant multitude is never absent, could hardly have been presented under circumstances more eminently calculated to evoke sympathy and admiration. In such inartificial massing of sound Handel stood alone and all powerful. Of this the "Hallelujah" from *The Messiah* is a still more palpable instance. In any form, no matter what the agencies, granting only that they are competent, this inspiring chorus must inevitably touch the heart and rouse the feelings. Handel himself could never have imagined the effects produced in this, his mightiest hymn, by the frequent chiming in of thousands of young voices precisely at those passages which were intended to be most emphatic. The D, A, C, F, &c., on the words "And He shall reign for ever and ever," and the gradual ascent, by long sustained tones, from D to G, on "King of Kings and Lord of Lords," thus enunciated, are altogether without parallel. Handel, too, would have been as much enchanted as was his illustrious successor, Haydn, with the sublime multitudinous unison, in the "Old Hundreth" ("All people that on earth do dwell"), and Dr. Croft's "104th," ("My soul, praise the Lord),") only just its inferior, and though as old as 1702, still as young as to-day—in both of which the children invariably distinguish themselves, and were now heard with even more than the customary delight.

Last year we were gratified to recognize (after long expectation) at least one original feature in the music of the service. This was a new setting of the "Te Deum Laudamus" ("We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord"), by Mr. John Goss, organist of the cathedral, in which the children took a conspicuous part. This new anthem effectually put aside the somewhat tame and monotonous "Te Deum" of Dr. Boyce—the Te Deum in the key of A, with the greater third. So successful was the composition of Mr. Goss, and so generally admired, that we could not but express a wish at the time that he would also reset the "Jubilate" ("O be joyful in the Lord"), and thus depose for ever a piece of church music that, whatever its intrinsic merits, and whatever the other claims of its composer to distinction, had certainly been endured too long. This year, we are happy to say, our wish is fulfilled. Mr. Goss has in the interval composed a "Benedictus" and "Jubilate Deo" in "the key of A, with the greater third" (in common phrase, "A major"), the last of which—the "Jubilate"—was included in the service yesterday. Like the "Te Deum," this is written for voices in unison, studiedly simple in his vocal progressions and enriched with an organ accompaniment of classical purity—such, indeed, as only an accomplished musician can produce. If anything the "Jubilate" is even more spirited than the "Te Deum," and the effect is really jubilant and magnificent. The children who seem to have easily caught the rhythmical accent, sang from beginning to end with hearty unanimity and goodwill. Mr. Goss has, however, the gift of melody, and can write no less pleasingly than learnedly. Thus the task he had set his host of youthful interpreters was a thoroughly grateful one. Though till recently quite strange to them, the tuneful phrases of his "Jubilate" like those of the "Te Deum," were uttered with as much spontaneity as though they had been long familiar. The result was, indeed, most gratifying, and justifies what we have so frequently urged about the advisability of giving the children something of special importance to do, and the probability of their doing it with credit. No one could have hit upon the requisite something with more felicity than Mr. Goss has done; and we trust that his "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" may remain permanent features in the musical part of the service at these celebrations. The performance was vigorously directed by Mr. Buckland, from his rostrum, and admirably accompanied on the organ by Mr. George Cooper, who stands in the foremost rank among English organists, and whose steady and unfailing hands (and feet) seemed to act as a spell that bound the whole together.

But these were not all the achievements of the children, who joined most efficiently in the "Gloria Patri" to the psalms, chanted by the members of the united choirs, men and boys, to Dr. Crotch's unison chant in C, a happy substitute for that "in D" by Jones, one of Mr. Goss's predecessors, and mingled their voices with the Apostle's Creed and the Lord's Prayer—an innovation which by no means weakened the impressiveness of those important incidents of the service. They won, indeed, fresh laurels and deserved them.

Little remains to say. Mr. Goss's new "Jubilate" excepted, the music was precisely the same as that of last year. Of course the *preces* and *responses* were by Queen Elizabeth's famous organist and composer, Thomas Tallis. These are perennial. Of course the *chorale* before the sermon was "Sleepers wake!"—from Mendelssohn's *St. Paul.* This having once obtained a footing, is not likely, for a generation, at least, to yield to anything else, nor would it be easy to find anything better. The prayers were intoned by Sub-Dean W. F. C. Webber; the lessons were read by the Rev. J. V. Povah (minor canon); and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester, who took for his text St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, chap. vi., verses 7 and 8—"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," &c.

AUSTRIA AND THE CRISIS.

THE *Moniteur* of 10th June refers in its bulletin to the following article which it copies from the *Memorial Diplomatique*:—

"One of our correspondents from Vienna sends us, under the date of June 6, an analysis of the instructions addressed by the Court of Vienna to its representatives at the neutral Courts. These instructions contained the verbal explanations with which the ambassadors were to accompany the transmission of the imperial reply to the invitation to the Congress, in order to define beforehand the attitude which the Court of Vienna would maintain in that assembly. According to these explanations the Austrian Government does not disguise the fact that it makes its adhesion to the assembly of a Congress depend upon a condition which may easily lead to the failure of the scheme. It would, perhaps, prefer that such should be the case, for the more the situation is examined the more certain it appears that Austria has little to hope for from the deliberations which the neutral Powers propose to commence. It is equally clear that, however carefully the programme may be drawn up, the discussion of the 'Italian difference' could have no other signification than a demand for the cession of Venetia. To such a demand Austria could, at the present time, only return an absolute refusal. To yield a province in deference to moral pressure, a province of this importance in the triple point of view, military, maritime, and political, would be tantamount to an act of suicide, and which would for ever degrade the monarchy from its rank as a great power. The Imperial Government could not accept a pecuniary indemnification; its honour and its dignity would oppose such an arrangement. Any combination of a nature to lead to an exchange against a territorial compensation could only be the consequence of a war, and the great territorial changes which would ensue; but such a combination could not be the result of a peaceful deliberation round a green covered table. To raise the question of finding or indicating compensation is only to indicate clearly the difficulties which present themselves. Should reference be made to Turkey? Its dismemberment is not now an order of the day. Moreover, neither the Danubian Provinces, nor Bosnia, nor the Herzegovina would afford in their present state in the opinion of Austria an equivalent for Venetia. Those countries, in which order and progress have yet to be established, and which are so little productive, would be but a source of weakness, and instead of furnishing Austria with new resources, would only serve to exhaust those she already possesses. Austria could not talk of compensation in Germany; she is very far from desiring the realisation of such eventualities; she prefers above all things that each should keep what legitimately belongs to it. If, unhappily, war should break out: if Providence, blessing its standards, should lead by military successes to the consolidation of its power, if its moral ascendancy in Europe were restored, and if territorial re-arrangements should be effected to its advantage, then Austria, availing herself with moderation of her successes, might consent to renounce one of her ancient possessions. In the interest of a general pacification she might be induced to make concessions which she could not yield to menaces without manifesting a weakness that would embolden her foes and aggravate their demands. Negotiations, the object of which is the abandonment of Venetia, would at present thoroughly chill the public sentiment and the military honour of the valiant and numerous army which is collected under the banner of the empire. Austria must, therefore, regard as quite impossible any solution in the sense referred to, and in a Conference she would only have to repeat loudly that fact, which would entail upon her still more strongly the responsibility for the failure of the Congress. Austria could not, in a Congress meeting at the present time regard the Italian question, and that of Venetia, which forms a part of it, in any but the strict point of view of the rights springing from treaties. In placing herself upon treaty rights, she could not do so by halves without herself weakening her cause and her arguments; she could not admit a discussion on the affairs of Italy without making the starting point the treaties whose non-execution is the origin of the present situation. Such a line of argument, the only one she could employ, would raise difficulties at every step, which would seriously diminish the prospects of a pacific solution. The justice and the obvious nature of these remarks appear to be incontestable. A similar attitude of Austria at the Congress would furnish her adversaries with an opportunity for casting upon her alone the stigma of having caused the failure of the negotiations. It is manifest that the more the hopes of peace had been encouraged by the commencement of the Congress the deeper would be the reproaches which would be heaped upon the Imperial Cabinet if it caused them to be blighted. By forcing the chiefs of the principal Cabinets of Europe to separate without any fruitful result, after having given to the whole world the pompous spectacle of their meeting, would not Austria have reason to apprehend dangerous animosities? Such are the considerations which have dictated the reply of Austria to the invitation of the three Courts. In qualifying its adhesion by a condition which gets rid of all mention of individual interests, and which is limited to requiring a general undertaking, the equity of which is undeniable, the Imperial Government places itself on a better footing than by accepting a discussion which it would be compelled abruptly to cut short by absolute refusals. Austria would be very well inclined to accept, and even would desire the meeting of a Congress, if she could obtain a guarantee that no Power has the intention of making use of it as a means of obtaining more easily an object which she hesitates to strive for in arms. If the Powers could not, or would not, resolve to interpose their authority to extinguish aspirations which are incompatible with the state of peace, and to oppose a barrier against incessant pretentions and aggressive plans, at least let them leave the defence as free as the attack. Strong in her own good right, Austria invokes the aid of none, but she claims boldly the right of keeping that which belongs to her as long as it is in her power to do so."

THE PORTE AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

WE read in the *Levant Herald* (Constantinople) of June 6th:—"The determination of the Porte to ignore the election of Prince Charles, and to enforce its treaty rights in Moldo-Wallachia, has undergone no change during the week. Accordingly, pending the full result of its protest to the conference against the late events at Bucharest, preparations both in the capital and at Rustchuk for a military occupation of the provinces are being vigorously pushed on. The Viceroy has further lent 8000 picked Egyptian troops, which arrived from Alexandria on Sunday, and are to be followed, it is said, by a supplementary force of 8000, the entire expense of which throughout the campaign will be borne by his highness. The Serdar-Ekrem, Omer Pasha, has at the same time been named to the command-in-chief of the three corps, and will personally command the force intended to cross the Danube. His highness will, our information states, leave about the end of the present week for Rustchuk, whither his final orders will be sent after him on receipt of the reply of the conference to the last note of the Porte."

The Bucharest Correspondent of the same paper, writing on the 1st, says:—Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has fairly taken the reins of Government into his own hands, and seems to delight in the exercise of his prerogative without the slightest misgiving as to the result. All official documents issued since he took the oath, bear the name of "Charles I., Prince of Roumania," without, it is true, the formula stolen by Prince Couza from the Emperor Napoleon, "by the grace of God and the national will. The Prince has granted an amnesty to all political prisoners, and is about to proceed with a new organisation of the army. In this last business he will have some trouble, even if he is allowed time to carry it out, for the new arrangements comprise the enrolment of Polish and Hungarian volunteers. Some of these have already presented themselves, though the numbers have been greatly exaggerated, the Hungarians decidedly predominating. In all this people cannot avoid suspecting that some support in the background is relied upon by the Prince and the ministry, and the object of suspicion in most minds is of course France. The position of that country with regard to the Principalities has long been very dubious; every now and then, when least expected, France has exercised an influence which she seemed to have lost at other times, and which led the world to believe that the Emperor could do what he chose when he thought proper. At all events, he is now considered as the secret spring of the strange movements which have just placed this part of Europe in so abnormal a position. The report of the entry of Russian troops into Moldavia is regularly renewed from day to day, only to be contradicted, but this incessant repetition is a proof of the general impression, and there is no doubt of the large Russian force which is hovering on the border. Our troops are in a sad state, in no way organised for action; the officers have no confidence either in their men or themselves, and respond very dubiously to the acclamations of confidence which they receive from the populace.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 8th, says:—Ion Ghika has been sent on a special mission to Constantinople to procure the recognition of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern by the Porte. He is instructed to declare that Prince Charles is prepared to proceed, at any time, to the Turkish capital to receive his investiture from the Sultan, and to do homage as a Prince of the Empire. Prince Ghika is also instructed to give every assurance that neither the Prince nor the people contemplate or desire that the connection existing between Turkey and Roumania should be severed—now or at any future time. Ion Ghika may say this with perfect truth now; but were Turkey to act so unadvisedly as to cross the Danube and occupy Bucharest, she would so wound the national feelings of the Roumans that henceforward the desire of independence would display itself not in the harmless expression of a distant hope, but in that of a passionate resolve to be gratified on the first opportunity; and, depend upon it, if the Turks cross, it will be the last act of suzerainty they will ever perform.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MR. W. E. GLADSTONE.

The same correspondent says:—I am enabled to send you a remarkable letter from Mr. Gladstone addressed to Ion Ghika in his public capacity, in reply to one from that minister. Mr. Gladstone's view is substantially that which is taken by all the leading men in Roumania, and which, with a patience and a fixity of purpose which augurs well for the future, they have endeavoured to carry out:—

"11, Carlton house-terrace, London, May 17.

"Sir,—I have received with deep interest the letter which your Excellency has done me the honour to address to me on the present state and prospects of the Danubian Principalities.

"The subject of that letter must ever command my liveliest interest, and I desire with not less earnestness at present than at the time when first I paid some degree of special attention to their affairs, all that can contribute to the welfare and the solid strength of provinces so interesting to Europe from their past history, from the promise offered by their present aspect and from the importance in a general view of their geographical position.

"Both from the pressure of my own heavy official engagements, and likewise from a consideration of the present state of affairs on the continent of Europe, so menacing to the general tranquillity, I ought, perhaps, to content myself with these, I hope, unequivocal assurances; yet I will add a few words which I am sure your Excellency's kindness and indulgence will interpret in a favourable sense.

"Conviction and experience lead me to desire increasingly with the lapse of years that the progress on which the civilised world is now so intent should in all cases if possible be a peaceful progress.

"In no instance can this desire, I think, be more natural or suitable than in the case of the Danubian Principalities, where the relation to the Ottoman Porte established by the public law of Europe entails, as I trust and believe, no danger and no impediment either to the attainment of material prosperity or to the development of political freedom in all the points of practical self-government, while it ought to relieve them from much of the burden of an absolute independence, and from those heavy charges which are so burdensome and even perilous to young States, and yet which, as we see, young States find it difficult to avoid. Nor will it escape observation that as the provinces have now the benefit of an European guarantee, so the Powers by whom it has been given have in the very act of giving it, contracted obligation, both among themselves and towards the Sultan as Suzerain.

"Good commercial laws, well understood relations, and consequent harmony between class and class, economical administration of the Government, liberal application of resources (made possible by such economy) to useful and reproductive works, and especially to the improvement of communications, these are among the special fruits that a well-wisher of the Principalities would desire to see from the awakened energies of the people, and it is in these kindred methods of internal progress that there would probably be found, not only the best present securities both against the mischief which your Excellency justly thinks so formidable of foreign intrigues in your domestic affairs, but likewise the best and most solid preparation for the contingencies of that, I trust, prosperous and distinguished future which Providence may have in store for your country; in this course I earnestly hope that the wishes of the Roumanian people may be found to run.

"I trust to your Excellency's kindness to accept this letter in acknowledgment, not only of the one I have the honour to receive from you, but likewise of the address from the municipality of Bucharest, and from many distinguished persons who have joined them, an address, for the terms of which I know not how to offer my thanks in terms adequate to the occasion.—I have the honour to be,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"His Excellency M. Ghika, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs."

During the last week the Turkish force at Rustchuk has been augmented. It now numbers some 8000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and three batteries of six guns each. At Widdin and Silistria no preparations are being made, and in default of any at the former place, hopes may be entertained that the troops now collected at Rustchuk are those which in any case, in the present state of Europe, would have been stationed at Widdin. They could be moved from Rustchuk to Widdin in twenty-four hours by the Danube, and may thus be only stationed at Rustchuk with the view of killing two birds with one stone.

PENS, INK, AND PAPER.—During the past half-century the process of paper-making has undergone a complete change, and the goosequill pens have been superseded by those of iron. But for this, it is not easy to form an opinion as to what some would have done; for it seems doubtful if all the geese at home or abroad would have been sufficient to supply the writers of all classes in this reign of Queen Victoria. The materials of writing ink are also different; and acids have been introduced which often do not act well on the paper, and which also have the effect of colouring and eating away the tint of the colouring substance; and, although these acids did not so much affect the quill pens, they are a means of corroding those of metal; and even the dissolving of the metal is at times a means of altering the colour and of destroying some of the qualities of writing inks. In the British Museum a careful observer will find much that is instructive respecting the permanence of both writing paper and ink; and it would be exceedingly useful if competent authorities were to classify the facts in connection with this matter which there meet the eye, and offer suggestions for the advantage of the present and future generations.—*Builder.*

A tradesman of Ashby de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, obtained on Saturday a verdict for £850 damages against the Midland Railway Company, for injuries he sustained through an accident which occurred to an excursion train at Wellingborough. On the same day a mathematical instrument maker in London, named Grimoldi, obtained a verdict for £250 against the London General Omnibus Company, for injuries which his wife had sustained through being knocked down by one of the company's omnibuses.

The new postal treaty between France and the Holy See is made public, and will come into operation on the 1st July. The postage of a letter to England is fixed at thirteen bajocchi (sixpence-halfpenny), instead of twenty-two, the present rate.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470949

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 21.

Eagle (s.), 147 tons, Captain Hill, from Maryborough 16th instant. Passengers—10 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Lady Darling (s.), 551 tons, Captain Clarke, from Gladstone 17th instant. Joseph Ward and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 21.

John Williams, for South Sea Islands.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 22.

Australasian Packet, for Hobart Town; Maid of Riverton, for Brisbane; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—August 21.

Maid of Riverton, schooner, 82 tons, Captain Burns, for Brisbane.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain J. W. Brown, for Melbourne and Adelaide. Passengers—Mrs. Francis and child, Miss E. Goble, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Mansfield and child, Mrs. Western and 4 children, Captain Jones, Dr. Lyons, Messrs. Wright, Millar, Becket, Smith, Conway, Western, Dickson, Sampson, Hunter, Thorne, Rennie, Rutland, Coven, Smithson, Loridan, White, Captain Lowrie, and 59 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 21.

Alice, from the Hawkesbury River, with 1100 bushels maize, 1000 dozen oranges, 15 hides, 2 coops fowls, 10 cases eggs; Dauntless, from Shoalhaven, with 269 bags maize, 20 bags potatoes, 10 sides bacon, 1 coop fowls, 1 coop pigs; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 2.9 tons coal; Kellermont, Venture, Louis and Miriam, Martha, Don Juan, Hannah Broomfield, Cyclone, from Newcastle, with 1011 tons coal and 40,000 feet timber; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter, with 13 bales bacon, 24 bundles brooms, 30 bags bran, 1 case butter, 2 cases eggs, 2 cases fish, 1 coop fowls, 204 bales hay, 2 horses, 1 case onions, 6 pigs, 20 bags potatoes, 60 bags rice, 200 sheep, 10 bales wool, 30 bundles bark.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 21.

Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Hannah Broomfield, Venture, Louis and Miriam, Colonist, Martha, Kellermont, Don Juan, for Newcastle; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.

IMPORTS.—August 21.

Eagle (s.), from Maryborough: 8 hogsheads tallow, 90 hides, 13 bales wool, 2 bags hair, 2 bundles sheepskins, Mort and Co.; 20 casks tallow, 185 hides, 21 cases extract, 10 cases tongues, Mitchell and Co.; 1 hogshead 1 quarter-cask tallow, 2 bales skins, 52 hides, E. Knox; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case plants, Moore; 1 parcel gold, Church, Brothers; 30,975 feet timber, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 21.

Lady Bowen (s.), for Moreton Bay: 5 packages tobacco, 200 cases geneva, 23 quarter-casks wine, 2 cases slops, 1 case drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 quarter-tierce tobacco, 30 boxes raisins, 10 casks currants, 6 boxes tea, 4 cases pickles, 22 bags salt, 5 packages, Church, Brothers; 5 chests 2 boxes tea, 5 bags rice, 2 cases sauces, Burrows and Barnard; 5 boxes tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 21 chests 28 boxes tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 5 bales woolpacks, M. Moss and Co.; 12 coils lead pipe, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 3 hogsheads brandy, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 bundles casements, 30 bundles lead pipe, 3 bundles bags, 1 case, W. H. Harper; 30 cases kerosene, G. Moss; 1 horse, 1 carriage, J. M'Kay; 5 cases stationery, F. M'Nab and Co.; 6 cases oil, 1 bar steel, 26 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 330 bags salt, H. H. Beauchamp; 60 bags flour, 14 bales hay, 200 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 49 bags flour, E. Chapman and Co.; 30 bags potatoes, 2 cases oil, Mackinlay, Brothers; 6 bales hay, 4 kegs butter, 10 bags flour, 2 packages, H. Prescott; 150 bags flour, L. and S. Samuel; 2 packages, F. Vickery; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 4 trunks boots, Dadswell; 2 casks biscuits, Hardman, Brothers; 50 bags flour, S. Nutter; 5 bales woolpacks, 220 bags salt, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 30 bales hay, 53 cases fruit, W. H. Holmes; 20 packages, F. Lassetter; 1 case, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case T. J. Bown; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, E. Hebblewhite; 3 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 300 bags maize, 4 bales hay, 2 kegs butter, S. Priestly; 1 case, Tebbutt; 100 bags maize, W. H. Holmes; 25 bales hay, W. H. Davis.

Maid of Riverton, for Brisbane: 57 bales hay, Lowther and Healy; 3 cases acids, 5 cases drugs, Elliott, Brothers; 60 tons stone, Wallis; 142 kegs gunpowder, J. Keep; 6 cases matches, A. Fairfax and Co.; 3 drays, Wheatley; 2 cases acid, J. and E. Row.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Dunedin.—By the Sarah Pile, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the Eagle (s.), on Thursday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

MAILS PER BOMBAY VIA SUEZ.

The Royal Mail Steamship BOMBAY will be dispatched with the usual mails on FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 9.30 a.m., 24th.

For ordinary letters addressed to the United Kingdom, 11 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

All letters and newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

Late letters, addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles, can be posted at the General Post Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on the 24th instant. Such letters, however, will not be dispatched unless they bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage.

For any further information, the public are referred to the Postal Guide, which is published monthly.

JOSEPH DOCKER, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 14th August, 1866.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.

The Royal Mail Steamship RAKAIA will be dispatched to Panama via Wellington with mails for England, the Continent of Europe, and intermediate places, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 1st September.

Registered letters may be posted up till 11 a.m. same day, and ordinary letters until noon.

Direct mails will be made up for the following places:—New Zealand, Panama, Lima, Valparaiso, San Francisco, Honolulu, British Columbia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Demerara, St. Thomas's, New Orleans, New York, Quebec, Halifax, and the United Kingdom.

Rates.—The rates of postage will be as follows:—For New Zealand, British Columbia, America, West Indies, and Canada, not exceeding ½ oz., 6d.; exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz., 1s.; and for every additional ½ oz., 6d. For the United Kingdom, not exceeding ½ oz., 6d.; exceeding ½ oz., but under 1 oz., 1s.; and for every additional oz., 1s. Books for New Zealand, not exceeding 8 oz., will be charged 6d.; over 8 oz. and under 16 oz., 1s.; and for every additional 8 oz., 6d. Books for the United Kingdom not exceeding 4 oz. will be 4d.; over 4 oz. and under 8 oz., 8d.; and for every additional 8 oz., 8d. All books sent to British Columbia, America, West Indies, and Canada, will be subject to the letter rate. Newspapers will be sent to all ports for 1d. each.

Letters, books, and newspapers, may be transmitted via the United Kingdom to the Continent of Europe, West Coast of Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope, at the same rates as are charged by the route of Southampton via Suez.

Trade patterns for the United Kingdom, and for all places to which these are transmissible via the United Kingdom, may also be forwarded at the same rates as are charged by the route of Southampton via Suez.

Full information as to the postage rates to foreign countries via the United Kingdom can be obtained on reference to the Monthly Postal Guide.

J. Docker, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 17th August, 1866.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: August 21, Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Curphy, for Brisbane and Rockhampton; Rakaia, R. M. S., 988 tons, Captain Wright, for Panama, via Wellington; Sir John Lawrence, ship, 879 tons, Captain Pernie, for London; Ellen Southard, ship, 858 tons, Captain Howe, for Hongkong; Pampero, barque, 388 tons, Captain Waller, for Petropaulovski.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Bombay took the usual trial trip on Monday. She proceeded a short distance outside the Heads, and averaged 12 knots per hour.

The Lady Darling (s.), from Gladstone, bound to Melbourne with cattle, has called in here for coal. She reports speaking the Premier (s.), under canvas, from Brisbane to Sydney, off Cape Hawke. She wished to be reported.

The new mission barque John Williams sailed yesterday for the South Sea Islands. Several gentlemen were on board, and accompanied her down the harbour, for the purpose of wishing God speed to Captain Williams and the fine vessel under his command. The ships lying at the Circular Quay were all gaily decked out with flags, and on the John Williams being towed from the wharf three hearty cheers were given by those on shore.

The Eagle (s.) crossed the Wide Bay bar on Friday, 17th instant, at 2 p.m. She had fresh gales from S. to S.S.E. to Smoky Cape, from thence moderate southerly winds the remainder of the passage. Entered Sydney Heads at 5.30 p.m., and arrived at the Company's Wharf at 6.30 p.m.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Mary Ida, schooner, from Brisbane, bound to Sydney, short of provisions.
August 20.—Zephyr, American barque, 387 tons, Miller, from Dunedin, N. Z.
August 20.—Leichardt (s.), from Brisbane, short of coals.
August 20.—Swordfish, schooner, from port unknown.
August 21.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.—Koh-i-noor, barque, Dashborough, for Wallaroo, with 380 tons coal.
August 20.—Jane, brig, Frodsham, for Melbourne, with 280 tons coal.
August 20.—Gazelle, brig, Tucker, for Wellington, N. Z., with 300 tons coal.
August 20.—Edith, Government schooner, on a cruise.
August 20.—Leichardt (s.), for Sydney.
August 21.—Mary Ida, schooner, for Sydney.
August 21.—Macarthur, schooner, for Wellington, N. Z., with 430 tons coal and 218 bags maize.
August 21.—Pet, brig, Harless, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.
August 21.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 20.—Maria, Ann, Clutha, and Rebecca, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—August 20.

3 casks cheese, Parrot, Brothers
4 boxes opium, J. E. Ives
1 case biscuit, 79 sheets lead, Parbury, Brothers
1 case soap, 3 cases candles, 1 case stationery, T. S. Mort and Co.
4 packages drapery, Wright and Co.
38 tons potatoes, Isbester
142 pieces timber, Captain Nearing
4 cases books and stationery, W. Maddock
96 packages drapery, clothing, &c., Prince, Ogg, and Co.
5 cases clothing, C. Moore and Co.
5 packages tobacco, G. Moss
1 case drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
16 packages grindery, 125 trunks boots, Saddington and Sons
2 barrels oil, 1 cask white lead, 4 drums turpentine, H. Crouch
5 cases salts, A. Fairfax and Co.
100 bales woolpacks, W. Dean
1 hogshead glassware, C. M. Dean
1 case shirts, H. Woolnough
5 cases hams, 16 tons potatoes, W. R. Hill
38 hogsheads rum, 47 packages stationery, 25 barrels pork, 4640 bags wheat, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
90 packages gunpowder, 25 cases salad oil, 120 cases pickles, J. G. Cohen
4 casks sodawater, 30 hams, H. S. Bird
25 bales gunnies, 202 bundles lines, 157 cases castor oil, 1000 bags rice, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
50 cases kerosene, S. Hoffnung and Co.
9 packages tobacco, H. M'Crea.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 21.—Gottenburg (s.), from Otago.
August 21.—Mariposa, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.—Sea Bird, Harriet King, Bella Vista, John and Pauline, for Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Alexandra, from London; Florence Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

August 20.—Hero (s.), for Batavia.

WOLLONGONG.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Comerang (s.), Fame, Fanny, Lurline from Sydney.
August 21.—Kiama (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

August 20.—Comerang (s.), for Moruya.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 21.—9 a.m.

Tenterfield ...	Calm. Fine.
Grafton ...	S.W. Fine. Bar. 30·47. Ther. 55·
Glen Innes ...	Calm. Fine.
Armidale ...	E. Fine. Bar. 27·020. Ther. 49·
Tamworth ...	Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi ...	Calm. Fine.
Singleton ...	Calm. Fine.
Maitland ...	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle ...	W.N.W. Fine. Bar. 30·442. Ther. 50·8.
Windsor ...	W. Fine.
Sydney ...	W. Fine. Bar. 30·544.
South Head ...	S.W. Fine.
Wollongong ...	N.E., light. Fine.
Kiama ...	N.E., light. Fine.
Bathurst ...	Calm. Foggy. Bar. 26.150. Ther. 51·
Mudgee ...	Calm. Fine.
Cassilis ...	E. Fine, frosty.
Wellington ...	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo ...	S.W. Fine.
Orange ...	Calm. Fine.
Forbes ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Young ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Urana ...	Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin ...	W. Fine, clear. Bar. 30·176. Ther. 48·
Hay ...	Calm. Fine.
Moulamein ...	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn ...	Calm. Foggy. Bar. 28·282. Ther. 47·4.
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine.
Araluen ...	S.E. Fine, frosty.
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Fine, dull, frosty, cold.
Cooma ...	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Yass ...	Calm. Fine, sharp frost.
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Tumut ...	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra ...	Calm. Frosty. Bar. 25·728. Ther. 25.
Albury ...	N.N.E. Frosty, fine. Bar. 30·000. Ther. 54·2·
Melbourne ...	Calm. Fine, hazy. Bar. 30·564. Ther. 52·6·
Queenscliff ...	W., light. Cloudy, overcast. Bar. 30·55. Ther. 55·
Cape Schanck ...	W., light. Overcast, showery. Bar. 30·25. Ther. 57
Cape Otway ...	S.W. Misty, showery. Bar. 30·285. Ther. 50·
Portland ...	W.N.W. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 30·560. Ther. 55·
Adelaide ...	N.W. Clear. Bar. 30·420. Ther. 50·8.

3 p.m.

Brisbane ...	E.S.E., light. Cloudy.
Tenterfield ...	E. Cloudy, dull.
Grafton ...	E. Cloudy, showery.
Glen Innes ...	Calm. Fine.
Armidale ...	E. Fine, and warm.
Tamworth ...	Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi ...	N.W. Fine.
Singleton ...	E. Fine.
Maitland ...	Calm. Fine, warm.
Newcastle ...	E.S.E. Fine.
Windsor ...	Calm. Very fine.
Sydney ...	E. Fine, clear.
South Head ...	E. Fine.
Wollongong ...	N.E. Fine.
Kiama ...	Calm. Fine.
Orange ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Forbes ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Young ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine.
Urana ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Deniliquin ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Hay ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Moulamein ...	E.S.E. Fine, cloudy.
Goulburn ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Braidwood ...	S.W. Fine.
Araluen ...	S.W. Fine.
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Fine.
Cooma ...	Calm. Fine, cool, clear.
Yass ...	N. Fine, clear.
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine.
Tumut ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Kiandra ...	Calm. Clear, cold.
Albury ...	Calm. Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
August 21.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon.	W.	Ditto, and clear.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

AUGUST 20TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·543	46·7	87	W.	0·5	10	0	0	8·5
P.M. 3	·471	56·7	66	E.N.E.	0·1	5	1		
„ 9	·516	48·4	94	Calm.	0	0	0		3·5
Mean ...	30·510	50·6	82·3		0·2	5	0·3		6·0

Evaporation 24 hours............ 0·038.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 60·9 | Sun—maximum .... 105·0
Shade { Minimum .... 41·2 | Grass—minimum .... 37·0

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date—29·2 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years, 51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
AUGUST 21ST, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Station.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·545	47·8	89	W. by S.	0·1	0	60·9	43·0	0
Grafton*...		30·404	53·0	86	S.W.	1·0	0	68·5	46·0	0
Armidale	3278	30·330	52·0		E.	1·0	3			
Newcastle	132	30·538	50·8	88	W.N.W.	1·0	2	61·5	42·3	0
South Head	267	30·531	46·3	94	S.W.	0·2	0		43·0	0
Kiandra†...	4640	30·883			Calm.	0	0	49·0	6·2	
Deniliquin	410	30·457	42·0	92	W.	1·0	0	60·1		0
Albury† ...	573	30·572	45·1	77	N.N.E.	1·0	0		31·4	
Goulburn‡	2129	30·603	37·7	94	Calm.	0	10	57·0	33·0	0

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Faht., but not to mean sea level. † Frosty. ‡ Fog.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST 22ND.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	10.2	11·57 N.	6.37	5.29
Moon	18.41	17·57 S.	2·3 p.m.	2.55 a.m.
Mercury ..	9.51	8·31 N.	6.14 a.m.	5.28 p.m.
Venus	12.41	4·42 S.	8.30 a.m.	9.52 p.m.
Mars	5.10	22·35 N.	2.15 a.m.	0.3 p.m.
Jupiter	19.42	21·57 S.	2.38 p.m.	4.42 a.m.
Saturn	14.22	11·45 S.	9.50 a.m.	10.52 p.m.

Moon's age............................ 11·4 days.
High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 4h. 38m., p.m. 5h. 13m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

In reply to Mr. Tunks, Mr. Wilson said that the Government were aware that the punt plying at Bedlam Ferry was old, but that no representation had been made as to its being unsafe; that the road to Gladesville via Balmain and Five Dock was formally opened on the 13th instant, the delay having arisen from the obstructions caused by landowners.

In reply to Dr. Lang, Mr. Wilson said that the fence erected on Flagstaff-hill had been erected for the protection of the magnetic observatory, for which a sum of money had been voted by Parliament, and that the land so fenced in was not reserved.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Rodd from miners at Braidwood, praying for the modification of the Gold-fields Regulations as to the limits within which rewards should be given for the discovery of new gold-fields; by Mr. Martin, from the Municipal Council of Sydney in favour of the Paving Bill.

The St. John's Parsonage Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Buchanan moved for a copy of the report of Mr. Sub-inspector Dwyer to the National Board of Education in reference to the state of the National school at Carcoar.

Mr. Parkes did not consider it expedient to produce the information sought for, and the motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Cummings moved a resolution affirming it to be the duty of the Government to cause the removal of the Bathurst gaol from its present position to a more convenient site, its sanitary condition being injurious to the health and lives of the residents of Bathurst.

Mr. Parkes opposed the motion on the ground that the alteration suggested would interfere with the views of the Government with regard to prison discipline.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Cowper moved for copies of the correspondence which had taken place respecting the appointments made in the Customs department since the month of March last, also with reference to Mr. Llewellyn's case, the Newcastle smuggling case, Mr. M'Dermott's case, and Mr. Duncan's suspension.

Mr. Martin was unwilling to throw obstacles in the way of the House in obtaining information, but he did not consider that any case was made out for the production of these papers. With regard to the Collector, he had merely mistaken his position, but all difficulty with regard to him, as well as to the other persons whose cases it was sought to inquire into, had been removed, and no complaint appeared to be alleged on the part of any of these parties. If any such complaint were made it would be a ground for producing these papers, but the correspondence was very voluminous, and no sufficient grounds had been shown for its production.

Mr. Brown particularised the case of Mr. Slattery, showing the injustice with which that gentleman had been treated by the Colonial Treasurer in the matter of a well merited claim for promotion, and that solely on the ground of his being recommended for promotion by the Collector, and urging that this case alone justified the House in asking for these papers.

Mr. Buchanan condemned the motion, as beneath the dignity of the House.

Mr. Macpherson considered that the Government were highly censurable for the course they now took in refusing to produce these papers.

Mr. Joseph supported the motion, which he considered a just and reasonable request on the part of the House, after a former motion for a select committee of inquiry had been refused on the ground that these papers were not before the House.

Mr. Samuel urged that these papers should be produced, were it for no other ground than that the House should be satisfied as to the actual administration of the Customs department, as there was sufficient to show that department to be in a state of disorganisation, and the matters now in question were not within the province of the commission of inquiry which had recently been appointed.

After some remarks from Mr. Cowper in reply,

The motion was carried by 21 to 19.

The resolution from the Committee of the whole House, affirming the desirableness of introducing a bill to enforce claims against the Crown, was agreed to.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to 7.

Letters appear in our journals at different times from parties interested in public education, and they show how little harmony of feeling or unity of sentiment exists among them. It is useless to expect that there will be any voluntary concession to circumstances, or to the claims of justice and humanity. Those who believe themselves authorised by their status, their position, or the immense superiority of their creed, to exact the homage of the world, are satisfied that all the world possesses should be disposed of at their own bidding and in their own way. The same spirit, of course, exists in all representative bodies, and the stronger, either by organisation or social influence or political power, may be expected to prevail. Not that there is much to augur from such successes to the advantage of those who gain them. The tendency of systems will shew itself when they come into operation, and by-and-bye the weak become strong, and those who scarcely knew what to seek or what to shun are informed by observation and experience, and so begin to win back that which in a scuffle they may have lost.

Some of the printed statements and arguments used are a disgrace to those who employ them. One system is impeached because a poor little child made a blunder in answering a question! In one of our chief Sydney schools at the public examination the question being who was the meekest man?—*A.* Moses. Prove it.—"He slew the Egyptian and hid him in the sand," said a small boy! Is it not known that candidates for the holy office have made blunders of a similar nature. We read the other day of a notable student who presented himself for examination and who being asked why Moses left Egypt, said, smirking and blushing, that he supposed it was that little affair with Potiphar's wife! But would any one suppose from this that students of divinity are commonly so little acquainted with the Book they are to teach. But all these are mere aggravations; often the utterance of spite, the manifestation of that black temper which has survived the ages of persecution, and will survive as long as man is liable to be a false, selfish, and calumnious being. We have no doubt that there are just as good teachers in intellectual, moral, and educational qualifications under any one of the systems, and that there are some in all whose only chance of knowing anything is by thus listening to their scholars. Statements are made with reference to the National Board which have been refuted over and over again, disproved by statistics and by special refutation. Yet they come up afresh as though the triumph of any system depended on some minute facts of administration, or upon some disqualification in a particular teacher! These arguments surely are beside the question, and ought to be disdained by honest and Christian men.

The difficulty which the Government has to overcome is to provide for a population in which no denomination possesses a majority, an education which shall be practical and beneficial to all,—one which shall allow whatever facilities may be possible in the inculcation of religious opinions, without giving the power to any to force them, either directly or indirectly, upon unwilling ears. It is the duty of the Government, in fact, to protect the public funds and religious liberty. If these broad objects are kept in view and practically obtained, we have no disposition to quarrel with minute points. There are some disadvantages which are inevitable to all parties. Those who claim, for example, in a particular locality to enjoy the especial control on account of their numbers, must from the very fact that they claim that control submit to give guarantees that it shall not be insolent or oppressive; and those, on the other hand, whose numbers are too small to enjoy the benefits which numbers only can confer, must submit to the practical inequality of their circumstances, because they belong to a condition which is self constituted, and cannot be compensated. We believe the time will come when secular and religious education will not be dissevered nor intermixed, but combined, and that the difficulty will so be overcome, partly by a more general tolerance in the views of good Christian people, and partly by the necessity of economising the resources of the State. But in gliding towards this position there are difficulties to surmount which require some patience and some fair consideration for all parties, their prejudices, their bigotries, their ill nature, their rivalry, their shopkeeping competition,—in short, all that belongs to the higher and lower regions of humanity.

Much will depend upon the honest purpose and fairness of the Ministry. In the treatment of those questions already before the House we have shown no disposition to be captious on the religious question, but to leave everything to the honour and equity of men with whom the practical administration shall be confided. The Ministry in return should make themselves the special depositaries and defenders of all rights and all interests, and take care that nothing is done in the constitution of this new system that shall stop the freedom of educational movements, give unfair advantages to accidental preponderance in any denomination, or throw a yoke upon the shoulders of those who are powerless. That they may not be misled they must be deliberate, and take care to give an opportunity to that fair criticism which, taking a just view of the difficulties of the question, may nevertheless find something to eliminate and something to amend.

The experience of Victoria is perhaps a fair guide in deliberating upon such a question. What have they found by their long practice of a combined system? What are its aptitudes and what its difficulties? How can facilities be given for education without making it the mere instrument of propagandism? It is necessary that they should be specially conscious that in matters relating to religion men will do what they would never think of doing in affairs of business. In mercantile transactions they would consider their honour stained by accepting advantages such as will be eagerly sought by some of the best men in the country under the domination of a single idea. Never accustomed to run such actions to their root or to deal with the petty morals of life, they are absorbed in one thought that they are champions for the truth, that the weapons for the truth must be grasped with a firm and resolute hand, and that these weapons are only powerful in proportion as they are tempered by the Treasurer. To guard against all these abuses is the sacred duty of the Ministry representing the whole people, and not less of those who have done so much by their own personal effort and sacrifice of money to support the cause of education in this community.

A return has just been laid upon the table of the House by the order of Mr. Piddington, shewing the extent to which members of the Legislature are interested as Crown tenants in the lands of the colony. The return shews that the runs held by hon. members include 8,040,367 acres, and the rate of rent and assessment ranges from one-third of a penny per acre, up to a penny and one-twelfth. The number of members holding runs is thirty-three. The largest holder is Mr. Forlonge, who rents no less than 1,772,340 acres at five-twelfths of a penny per acre, and the smallest holder is Mr. Fagar, who rents 19,000 acres at three-eighths of a penny per acre. No one but Mr. Forlonge holds a million acres, though Mr. Phelps comes very near it, as he pays for 960,240 acres.

In the settled districts only 235,286 acres are held by members of the Legislature, 57,814 acres being held by members of the Upper House, and 235,286 by members of the lower. All this land is held either under auction lease or pre-emptive leases, and with one exception it is held at the uniform rent of three farthings per acre. The exception consists of 5970 acres near Mudgee, held by the Hon. G. H. Cox, and which carries a rent of twopence farthing per acre. As a whole, therefore, the land held under auction and pre-emptive leases in the settled districts does not pay a better rent than that held in the other districts, much of the latter being more highly rented, though some is less so. The following is the list of the names of members holding runs, arranged in order as to the extent of acreage held by them either individually or in conjunction with other lessees:—Messrs. Forlonge, Phelps, White, Osborne, H. Cox, Josephson, Lloyd, Hay, Ogilvie, H. Gordon, Cooper, and Blaxland, A. Campbell, G. Lord, Lee, Macleay, Mate, Wallace, Hurley, Chisholm, Towns, Cummings, Landale, Grahame, F. Lord, Manning, E. Cox, J. Campbell, Dangar, Dodds, Morrice, De Salis, Eagar. Three other hon. members, viz., Messrs. Stimpson, Terry, and Smart, hold auction or pre-emptive leases in the settled districts, though they do not hold runs. Altogether, therefore, there are thirty-six members of the Legislature who, to some extent or other, are Crown tenants.

We cannot say, therefore, that the squatting interest is not represented in the Legislature. But neither can we say that it is over-represented when we have regard to the importance of this interest, and its relation to the general prosperity of the country. Nor are we able to tell, from the return before us, to what extent these legislative lessees possess other interests than those of tenants. If a return of freeholders and of private landlords could be furnished, it might be found that some of them were amongst the largest freeholders in the colony, or the freeholders of the most valuable land, and that their interest in purchased property, or as landlords, exceeded their interest as Crown tenants. Another return might shew that some of them were far more interested in mercantile pursuits, or mining, or other engagements than in squatting, and it would therefore be an error to assume that every Crown tenant was necessarily a squatter pure and simple, and looked at all legislation from a squatter's point of view. At the same time it is unquestionable that some—and especially some of the largest holders of Crown lands—are more squatters than anything else, and they may be looked upon as the unadulterated representatives of pastoral ideas.

It may be said that it is very undesirable that the land policy of the country should be discussed or altered by a Legislature, so many of the members of which are deeply and personally interested in the question. So it would be if they were predominant. But the Crown tenants do not form a majority of the whole legislative body, and many of them have other interests which prevent their being altogether one-sided. But it is equally undesirable that the land policy should be discussed by a Parliament in which the Crown tenants had no voice, or one which was so overborne as to be useless. And this was the case in the free-selection Parliament, by which the existing law was imperiously carried. Our legislation has suffered from being one-sided, and has wanted that moderation which comes from compromise, and which would have ensued from a balance of parties. It is very pleasant to partisans to have a crowning triumph, but it is by no means always good for the country. Wisdom does not lie altogether with one side, nor does right, and crowning victories are not only often cruel wrongs to private persons, but are sometimes public disasters. A representation of interests which secures fair play for all will often prevent an ardent reformer from having his own way in everything, but it will give substantial justice if it does not satisfy individual crotchets.

If there are any who look with ill-concealed dislike upon the legislative influence exerted by persons who have a large stake in the colony, let them consider what would be the effect of carrying out that prejudice and excluding such persons from such influence. We should only drift into the extreme of having Parliament filled with persons who took to politics as a livelihood. Self-interest would still come into play; only the interested parties would be those who had a small and transitory interest in legislation, instead of a large and permanent one. We should not get rid of the possibility of corruption; we should only get a baser form of it. Men ready to be bought up by Ministers, or bought up by private capitalists, would not give us a more independent Legislature than one composed of men having a large interest in the land. The free-selection Parliament contained more needy solicitants for something good than any we have yet had.

The Crown tenants, both large and small, have unquestionably a great interest in the land laws, and their interests are likely to bias their opinions. They look at the whole question from one particular point of view, and it is hardly to be expected that they should be impartial judges. Some of them, especially in past times, have been very extravagant, others have been very moderate, but as a class they cannot pretend to any exclusive right or any exclusive wisdom. All they say on the subject is subject to a deduction on the score of the blinding influence of self-interest, and has to be balanced by the representations from the other side. But on that other side there is also self-interest, and a partial and prejudiced opinion. And this is more the case now than ever, seeing that claims are accruing adverse to those of the large Crown tenants—the claims of those who wish to dispossess them. It is a great mistake to suppose that all the self-interest is on one side, and all the public spirit is on the other. We should not get a pure and philosophic Legislature by turning all the big squatters out. It is better that they should be in, avowedly to look after their own interests as well as those of the country, in a position to defend their claims, and argue their case, and give their vote openly and with an accountability to their constituencies. There is a good makeweight to the utmost influence they can exert.

The Sydney Monthly Overland Mail.—The Summary of Colonial News for transmission to Europe by the Bombay will be published in this journal on Thursday morning, the 23rd instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early this (Wednesday) evening. Alterations in advertisements ordered for more than one insertion must be sent in before 2 p.m. this day (Wednesday).

The Herald Summary.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk at the counter this (Wednesday) evening. Our friends from the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Thursday morning's mail.

Viceregal Visit to the Hunter River District.—We understand that it is the intention of his Excellency to visit the Hunter River district next week, in order to be present at the agricultural show to take place at Singleton, and to name the new railway and road bridge over the Hunter near that town. This ceremony will take place on or about the 29th instant. His Excellency will probably be accompanied by the Minister for Public Works and the Minister for Lands.

The Right of Counsel to Address the Court.—A circumstance affecting the practice of the Courts in relation to the right of counsel to address the Judge came up in the Metropolitan District Court yesterday. In Dickson v. Phegan, the counsel for the plaintiff (Mr. Davis) having closed the evidence for the plaintiff, the counsel for the defendant (Mr. Rogers) proceeded to address the Court for a verdict on behalf of the defendant without calling evidence. The case was an action for trespass, and, in consequence of an observation from Mr. Rogers in the course of his speech, Mr. Davis spoke of his intention to address the Judge on the law of the case, and with reference to the subject of damages. By the practice of our Courts, the counsel for the defendant, though not calling evidence, becomes entitled to the right of reply; and this is a privilege which is sometimes thought to be of so much consequence that it not infrequently happens that learned gentlemen, in the interest of their clients, deem it expedient to abstain from calling evidence in order to secure this advantage. Mr. Davis did not claim the right of *reply*, but contended that he had a right to address the Judge on the law of the case, and expressed his surprise to learn that by the practice of the colonial Courts he should be excluded from so doing. His Honor (Mr. District-Judge Dowling) refused to concede the right claimed. Mr. Rogers, however, expressed his willingness to waive his right of reply, on condition that he should be allowed to call evidence for the defence. His Honor consented to this course being adopted, but intimated that this must not be regarded as a precedent. The matter was so arranged; Mr. Rogers, discontinuing his speech, called his witnesses, and the case was conducted in the ordinary way.

How Pigs are Fattened.—The attention of the medical profession and scientific men has lately been specially directed to the existence of maladies arising from the use of diseased pork, and the matter is confessedly one of great and general importance. It would perhaps be too much to assume that physical disorders of the kind referred to have arisen in this community from similar causes; but nevertheless it may be right that consumers of pork should be informed how some of the commodity is produced for the supply of the local market. In the District Court yesterday, a witness, who may fairly be called "skilled" in relation to the subject of his testimony, stated that pigs are commonly fed on offal, and that one person bought all the offal from the slaughter-houses for that purpose. If the statement be correct, the fact is more significant than wholesome. The Court was not informed as to the nutritive properties or the peculiar advantages of this generous diet; but if a non-professional critic may give an opinion, the provender, though "cheap," is rather "nasty."

Licensed Victuallers' Association.—A lecture was delivered at the Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, yesterday evening, by the Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C., to the members of the above association, the subject of discourse being the benefits to be derived from such societies. About twenty persons were present exclusive of non-members of the society. Mr. Charles Cowper, M.L.A., was requested to preside, and took the chair shortly before eight o'clock. Mr. Weekes prefaced his address by stating that he had no intention of giving a public lecture, and had been very much surprised to see himself advertised in the capacity of a lecturer on that morning. However, he had thought it best to come to the place of meeting and give the members of the association who attended what information he had been able to collect. He had long been impressed with the desirability of an effort being made to establish a Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, similar to that which now existed in England. The Licensed Victuallers' Association at home was a very influential and important body, and was famed for its support of two most admirable institutions—the Licensed Victuallers' School, and the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. The former was under the patronage of the Queen, and was well supported by numbers of influential noblemen and gentlemen in England. The Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was a retreat for the aged poor who, by payment of a certain subscription to the Association, were eligible for admission to that place of refuge. The Association expended upwards of £9000 per year in charities, and it had been established the best part of a century. The trade of a licensed victualler was subject always to great vicissitudes and fluctuations, and on that account it was expedient that the persons who were engaged in that trade should be united as much as possible. Union was strength. There were two thousand licensed victuallers in the colony, and there was no doubt they would form a very strong body if banded together for any purpose whatever. The lecturer proceeded at considerable length to quote from a pamphlet descriptive of the working of the Licensed Victuallers' Association in England, and showing the great good effected by means of the Asylum in connection therewith. He then adverted to the very efficient system of collecting subscriptions that was adopted, and said that each town was mapped out into districts, each district being canvassed by a separate collector. There was a sort of rivalry among the collectors as to who should procure the most money. Then the Association received money from fines and other matters which money was carried to the fund of the Asylum. The committee were most active in adding to the funds, and used every means of doing so. They had benefits at the theatres, they gave balls and dinners, and, in fact, they lost no opportunity of swelling the funds of the Association. The lecturer then said that when he had found that a society of the kind was about to be formed here, he had sent home to England to obtain all documents, &c., that would throw a light upon the subject. He had got copies of all the papers that were extant respecting the Association, the charter in particular, which would be very useful to the society here should legislation be contemplated. He would forward all those papers to the chairman of the Association. Mr. Weekes was cheered on concluding, and a vote of thanks was awarded him. A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. Cowper for presiding on the occasion.

Pigeon Shooting Club.—At a meeting held at Mr. Charles Beal's Hotel, George-street, last Monday afternoon, a number of gentlemen attended with a view to forming a pigeon shooting club. After some discussion a committee was formed to prepare rules and regulations. The committee appointed were authorised to prepare draft rules to be adopted at a general meeting, to be held on Monday next, at half-past 4 o'clock.

Ashfield.—A public meeting was last evening held in the Wesleyan Church, at Ashfield, on behalf of the New South Wales Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension Society. After the usual devotional opening exercises, Mr. J. Henson, the chairman, explained the objects and mode of operation of the society, and called upon the secretary, Mr. B. Hall, to read the report of its proceedings during the past year. The collections here and at Moorfield amounted to about £10. The Revs. J. Oram, R. W. Orton, G. Woolnough, and Mr. Hall severally advocated the claims of the society; Mr. Orton detailing very graphically some of his own experiences and adventures in the interior as one of its agents. The meeting was closed with a doxology and the benediction.

Feed Plenty.—We have had letters from several stations on the Castlereagh and Macquarie, and are happy to state that grass is plentiful, and there is abundance of back water. Several establishments are preparing to send their fat stock to market.—*Dubbo Dispatch.*

British and Foreign Bible Society.—A public meeting in behalf of the society was held in the School of Arts, Newtown, yesterday evening; Mr. Rolleston in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Tucker gave a full account of the extended operations of the society. He advocated the establishment of a ladies' association in Newtown, and in the course of his speech he gave the following interesting particulars respecting the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building of the parent society in London. The old building in Earl street being required for the proposed new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House, the society purchased the freehold of a site on the east side of the Church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, and since the days when the Lord Mayor used to go to Westminster by water, New Bridge street and Earl-street never looked so gay as they did on Monday, June 11th, when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laid the first stone of the new building of the society. The surrounding streets were lined with flags of all nations, and all along the line through which it was expected that the Prince would pass was thronged with thousands of spectators. Over and extending beyond the limits of the site was stretched an immense tent, beneath which on the east, west, and north sides were tiers of raised seats in the form of an amphitheatre, capable of accommodating some 2500 persons. On the south side was a raised platform, in front of which the foundation stone was suspended, and at the back was a large case of Bibles in all languages, exhibited at the International Exhibition. Along and around the roof hundreds of flags were hung. The dais was covered with crimson cloth, and in front of the stone two chairs of state were placed, one of which had the motto: "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." The triangles, to which the ropes supporting the stone were attached, were surmounted by a trophy of flags of all nations. The stone itself, which was a fine block of granite, was carved with some beautiful flowers, and on it were placed two open Bibles. The Prince of Wales was received by Lord Shaftesbury, as president of the society, and conducted to his seat—the Lord Mayor occupying the chair on the left of his Royal Highness. The Rev. C. Jackson then read three verses of the well known psalm commencing, "With one consent let all the earth," which was sung by the assembled multitude. The Rev. T. Binney read a number of appropriate selections of passages from the Bible, and the Rev. S. B. Bergne read an address to the Prince, detailing briefly the history and vast operations of the society. "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then laid the stone, and in reply to the address which had been delivered said, My Lord Archbishop, ladies, and gentlemen—I have to thank you for the very interesting address, in which you ably set forth the objects of this noble institution. It is now sixty-three years since Mr. Wilberforce, the father of the eminent prelate who now occupies so prominent a place in the Church of England, met with a few friends by candlelight in a small room in a dingy counting-house, and resolved upon the establishment of the Bible Society. Contrast with this obscure beginning the scene of this day, which not only in England and in the colonies, but in the United States of America, and in every nation in Europe, will awaken the keenest interest. Such a reward of perseverance is always a gratifying spectacle—much more so when the work it commemorates is one in which all Christians can take part, and when the object is that of enabling every man in his own tongue to read the wonderful works of God. I have an hereditary claim to be here upon this occasion. (Cheers.) My grandfather, the Duke of Kent, as you have reminded me, warmly advocated the claims of this society, and it is gratifying to me to reflect that the two modern versions of the Scriptures more widely circulated than any others—the German and English—were both in their origin connected with my family. The translation of Martin Luther was executed under the protection of the Elector of Saxony, the collateral ancestor of my lamented father, whilst that of William Tyndale, the foundation of the present authorised English version, was introduced with the sanction of the royal predecessor of my mother the Queen, who first desired that the Bible 'should have free course through all Christendom, but especially in his own realms.' It is my hope and trust that, under the Divine guidance, the wider diffusion and the deeper study of the Scriptures will, in this as in every age, be at once the surest guarantees of the progress and liberty of mankind, and the means of multiplying in the purest form the consolations of our holy religion."

Lecture on Life Assurance.—Mr. Benjamin Short, the local agent of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, last night delivered a lecture upon the subject of Life Assurance, at the Wesleyan schoolroom, Botany-street, Surry Hills. The large room was thoroughly filled by an attentive and appreciating audience, who frequently and loudly applauded the lecturer. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Cowlishaw. Mr. Short prefaced his lecture by observing that it gave him great gratification to see so many assembled to hear him; the more so because the subject of his remarks was one which could scarcely be handled in a manner to render it of an entertaining or amusing character. He was glad especially to behold so many ladies among the audience, since he had a word or two to say to them particularly. To those who were married he would observe, that he trusted they would exercise their influence on their husbands to induce those stubborn creatures to assure. Many married ladies of his acquaintance, he was sorry to say, rather deterred than encouraged this wise step; because they entertained a ridiculous superstition that assurance was in some way connected with short life. But this was very wrong, and in proof of it he would relate to them one or two instances, which had come under his notice, of the disastrous results of so foolish and improvident a course. Mr. Short, then, by way of illustrating the folly of not assuring on the part of married men, spoke of several cases which confirmed his remarks—cases in which the results were so deplorable as to suggest the conviction that the husband who neglected to assure his life was acting almost criminally. The lecturer then proceeded in a humorous strain to urge on the unmarried ladies to persuade the young men to assure also; observing that no better proof of affection could be afforded on the part of the gentleman than his desire to provide against the uncertainty of life, in favour of his intended wife. He then explained the general benefits arising from life assurance; pointing out how its advantages were becoming daily more appreciated and understood, and evidencing by numerous illustrations and anecdotes its important social and political features. With considerable feeling he referred to the recent disastrous wreck of the Cawarra, showing how, had those who were by this calamity so suddenly cast into death, assured their lives, the necessity for the demand upon public charity which had arisen would have been avoided, and the contributions reserved for some other deserving relief. He explained the nature of the various rates under which assurance could be effected. These were he stated, so adapted as to meet the requirements of every provident person. Thus the husband, the father, the son could, by assuring his life under table A, secure to some relation a legacy which might otherwise never become his to bequeath; and this, too, by the payment of such small sums as could be afforded by any moderately industrious person. Again, the facilities which were offered by assurance to provide for old age were commented upon by the lecturer; as also those which were given to secure provisions for children necessary for their education, or their start in life. Every department of assurance was explained by Mr. Short. At the conclusion of his address he called upon those present to take immediate advantage of the present opportunity, and to come forward and propose at once—a course he was sure which would meet with the approbation of all the young ladies; for, he took it, proposals were never or rarely objectionable to them. But, seriously, he could exhort those who had heard him not to put a wise step off. A week, and they might be no more; and how, he asked, would many a dying man's last agonies be soothed by the reflection that provision had been made by assurance for his widow and little ones—how enhanced by the recollections that it was otherwise. A vote of thanks having been accorded to the lecturer and chairman, nineteen persons availed themselves of Mr. Short's invitation, and filled up proposals for assurances; and thus in every way the lecturer may be congratulated upon having achieved a decided success.

The Volunteer Artillery Ball.—One of the most successful reunions of the season was that held last evening at the Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the Volunteer Artillery. The room was handsomely ornamented with flags and evergreens interspersed with devices composed of arms. The most prominent being a centrepiece in front of the gallery, composed of sword-bayonets radiating from a miniature field-piece, and surmounted by the National standard and tricolour. Behind them were stationed the German band, to whose enlivening strains, about 250 dancers whiled away the time until the small hours of the morning. All branches of the Volunteer service were well represented, and the varied uniforms contributed materially to the brilliancy of the scene. Compagnoni supplied the refreshments, and if the patronage which his refections received be any criterion this portion of the evening's entertainment was not the least enjoyable.

Fire.—A stable, coach-house, &c., belonging to a house in the occupation of Mr. Hill, professor of music, situated at Glebe Height, were last night totally consumed by fire. The buildings were first observed to be on fire about half-past 6 o'clock, and the alarm having been given, two of the Insurance Brigade engines and one of the No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company were soon afterwards on the spot; and although the exertions of the firemen did not save any portion of the stable or coachhouse, they succeeded in keeping the fire from spreading to the house. The premises were partially insured. The origin of the fire is not known. The premises are the property of Mrs. Brown, of William-street.

Serious Coach Accident.—The *Darling Downs Gazette* of 14th instant reports that an accident occurred to the coach which left Toowoomba the morning before, at 6 o'clock, which although happily attended with no loss of life, yet resulted in a severe injury to one of the lady passengers. It appears that when nearly opposite the Gowrie station, and crossing a small gully, one of the "bleed bars" broke, owing to a sudden jerk of the coach, and falling on the horses heels caused them to start off at a spanking rate. While the coachman was endeavouring to pull them up, the right rein broke, causing the horses to wheel rapidly round, and thereby upsetting the coach. There were two gentlemen on the box-seat, who of course had the opportunity of jumping off, but the lady passengers being inside were not so fortunate. A lady, named Miss Macnamara, sustained severe injuries, having had her arm broken, and her left collar bone injured, and Mrs. Alexander (Miss Edith Palmerston) was also much injured. Assistance was at once procured, and after a delay of about two hours the coach proceeded on to Dalby, taking all the passengers except Miss Macnamara, who, through the kindness of a gentleman, was brought into town in a buggy, and is under the doctor's care.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

YASS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The down mail from Gundagai was stuck up yesterday; the robbers took £2 from the coachman, but did not touch the mail bags.

GOULBURN.

TUESDAY, 6 p.m.

It is reported that copper has been discovered near Queanbeyan.

Weather, very fine.

MOULAMEIN.

TUESDAY.

The recent rains have not proved sufficient to fill the lagoons, lakes, and water reserves, but they have caused herbage, and cattle and sheep have in consequence much improved in condition — the latter, indeed, looking excellent.

Lambing is about over, and the average of increase is equal to that of preceding years—the increase on some stations is estimated at 80 per cent. The lambs are strong and healthy.

Shearing will commence next week, and it is expected the clip will be heavy and free from burr.

The river is again rising.

NEWCASTLE.

TUESDAY, 6 p.m.

A woman, known as Scotch Jessie, committed suicide this afternoon, by drowning herself on the Long Beach.

Captain Hudson, late master of the West Hartley No. 2, died in the hospital last night, from injuries received when that vessel went ashore at the Lake.

BRISBANE.

TUESDAY, 6 p.m.

The Hon. J. D. M'Lean, Treasurer, has been returned for the Eastern Downs.

S. B. Davis, member for Claremont, has resigned.

The Hero sailed yesterday, full of passengers. Mr. Herbert is a passenger by her.

The City of Brisbane, for Sydney, sailed to-day.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 6 p.m.

The steamer Victoria, it is said, is to be used as a surveying vessel, but with her guns, in case she is required for defence.

The Governor holds a levee on Thursday next, when most of the public bodies will present addresses to his Excellency.

The attendance at the sale of Crown lands to-day was limited, and the bidding languid. The sum realised was £732.

Business is fair. Breadstuffs are firmer, 7s. having been offered for South Australian wheat. Oilmen's stores are lower. 500 cases of Blood's stout sold at 10s. 6d.; Hennessy's case brandy, to arrive, brought 27s. 6d. 57 tons of boiler plates have been sold on private terms, it is supposed at about £11. 2000 boxes candles, slightly faulty, sold at 11d., and sound at 1s. per lb. A parcel of Californian oats has been disposed of at from 3s. 7d. to 4s. 7d., according to quality. The cargo of deals ex Rubens has been placed at full rates as follows:—5000 feet, 9 x 3, at 5½d. per foot; 700 feet, 9 x 4, at 5d.-9-16; 2000 feet, 11 x 3, 5½d. to 5¼d.; and about 2000 pieces, 7 x 3, and 7 x 2½, at 5 d. per foot.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.—E. T. L., for Valparaiso; True Briton, for London, with 18,980 ounces gold; the Omar Pasha cleared yesterday (Monday), with 14,040 ounces gold.

ARRIVED.—Marpesia, from Liverpool.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY, 6 p.m.

At a meeting of the creditors of S. Bakewell, the estate showed assets to the amount of 13s. in the £. An offer of 8s. in the £ guaranteed, was refused, and the estate was put into the hands of trustees.

Gold has been found in quartz, near Nairne.

An experiment is to be tried to-morrow, on the Park Lands, with a new fire extinguisher recently imported.

The Adelaide Town Ball takes place this evening.

Wheat is very firm, and but little offering, at 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. No change in flour.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

The Postmaster-General to move,—That this House approves of the Plan and Book of Reference of a proposed extension of the Morpeth Railway from its present terminus to Bell's Paddock, laid before this House on the 27th March, 1866, in accordance with the 9th section of the Government Railways Act, 22 Victoria, No. 19.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Workhouse Bill; second reading.
Industrial Schools Bill; third reading.
Cattle Disease Prevention Bill; to be considered in committee.
Reformatory Schools Bill reported; adoption of the report.
Sydney Burial Grounds Bill; third reading.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Partnership Amendment Bill; resumption of the adjourned debate, on motion of Mr. Alexander Campbell, "That this bill be now read a second time."

Advances to Agents intrusted with Goods Bill; resumption of the adjourned debate, on motion of Mr. Alexander Campbell, "That this bill be now read a second time."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dray, Cart, Harness; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MR. TINDALE.—At Beardmore and Stokes' Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MR. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Rifles, Revolvers, Woolpacks, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Garden Seeds, Rattans, Saddlery.

MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the Stores, Lambs' Wharf, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Chilian Wheat; at Lamb's Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wines and Spirits; at the Argyle Bonded Stores, at half-past 12 o'clock, Loaf Sugar, Wines, Spirits; M'Ilwraith and Co.'s Stores, New Pitt-street, at 3 o'clock, Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Mr. RUSH.—At Dean's Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Stock of a Draper.

MR. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Calicoes, Slops, Hats.

MR. MEARES.—At his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At Lime-street Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Carcase Beef and Mutton.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, &c.

MR. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, No. 8, Burton-street, off South Head Road, at 2 o'clock, Pianoforte, Musical Instruments, Turning Lathe, Tools, Chemicals, Furniture, &c.

THE SEASON AT WAGGA WAGGA.—A great deal of rain has fallen during the past fortnight, and as a consequence the roads are extremely boggy and wet, and teams find great difficulty in travelling. For the grazier we do not believe that the ground can be too thoroughly saturated at this time of the year. A few hot sunny days would soon drive off the surface water, and there can scarcely be too much moisture in the soil to nourish vegetation during the burning heats of summer. But with the farmers it is otherwise, and we already hear them complaining that their crops are suffering from a redundancy of moisture. With the terrible consequences of last season's drought yet fresh in our memories, it seems almost incredible that any one should now be crying out that there has been too much rain. Yet so it is, and it must be confessed that some of the wheat crops really do look as if they could put up with a little more sunshine. In some places the soppy condition of the soil has caused the wheat to turn quite yellow, and if the next month should prove drooping and wet, the crops in these places will most probably prove poor ones. There are, however, but minor drawbacks. The season, upon the whole, promises to be a magnificent one. The grass is springing up luxuriantly, and there is every prospect of an abundance of food during the coming summer.—*Express* of Saturday.

SHEEP SHEARING.—During the week large number of shearers have passed through the town on their way down the river for the coming shearing season. In no previous year have the followers of this particular description of labour appeared on their travels thus early. Several teams have also taken the down river roads in order to load back with wool.—*Wagga Wagga Express.*

WE have been requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the attention of drapers, outfitters, storekeepers, and others to his sale, this day, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock, drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, &c., &c., to close accounts previous to departure of the mail.—ADV.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.'s sales, this day, will comprise, wheat, at Lamb's Wharf, at a quarter to 11; wines, spirits, loaf sugar, &c., and 1000 cases geneva, with all faults, at same place, at 11; and wines, spirits, and crushed loaf sugar, at the Argyle Bonded Stores, at half-past 12, or immediately after the conclusion of the sale at Lamb's; the same firm will also offer at the stores of Messrs. M'Ilwraith and Co., New Pitt-street, this afternoon, at 3, a few cases of Morewood's galvanized corrugated iron, with all faults.—ADV.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

MARRICKVILLE.—By proclamation, the provisions of the Acts for regulating the police in certain towns, and for removing and preventing nuisances and obstructions, and for the better alignment of streets, have been extended to the town of Marrickville, the boundaries of which town, for the purposes of the said Acts, are defined in such proclamation.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Vincent Williams, of Sydney, and Mr. J. G. M. Sharpe, of Bathurst, to be Surveyors under the 100th section of the Real Property Act.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The Rev. John O'Connell (Roman Catholic Church), Bathurst, has been registered as an officiating minister for the celebration of marriages.

ACTS OF LOCAL PARLIAMENT.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated, in his Despatches of the 7th and 23rd June last, that the Queen will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect of the following Acts, passed by the Legislature of this colony, viz.—An Act to impose additional duties of Customs; an Act to alter the duties on colonial spirits; an Act to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces; an Act to prohibit the use of dogs or goats for the purposes of draught; an Act to make further provision for the issue of process at circuit towns; an Act to repeal the prohibition on re-insurances of marine risks; an Act to amend the Gold-fields Act of 1861; an Act for preventing the careless use of fire; an Act to provide for the preservation of imported game, and, during the breeding season, of native game; an Act to enable the Government to raise a loan for certain public works; an Act to appropriate and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales certain sums to make good the Supplies granted for the service of the year 1866, and for the year 1865 and previous years. Private Acts: An Act to enable the Australian Agricultural Company to sue and be sued in the colony by their corporate name; an Act to incorporate the Sydney Marine Assurance Company; an Act to incorporate the Parramatta River Steam Company; an Act to incorporate the Australasian Mineral Oil Company; an Act to incorporate the proprietors of a certain company, called "The Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned; an Act to incorporate the Australian General Assurance Company; an Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Australian Subscription Library, and otherwise to alter and amend its constitution."

THE PAVING BILL.

A SPECIAL meeting of the City Municipal Council was held in the Town Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill now before the Legislative Assembly for the extension of the Sydney Paving Act. Present: His Worship the Mayor in the chair, and Aldermen Sutherland, Murphy, Moore, Speer, Oatley, Kippax, Butler, Bown, Small, Steel, Raphael, Caraher, and Macintosh.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That this Council concurs in the bill now before the Legislative Assembly for paving certain streets in the city, and that a petition be forwarded from the Council praying that the same be deemed and taken to be a public bill." It was unnecessary for him to explain the bill further than to state that it was to give extended powers to the Municipal Council for the purpose of causing certain streets of the city of Sydney to be paved. He thought it would be admitted on all hands that something of the sort was necessary; but instead of its being confined to certain streets it ought to become a general bill; but that, perhaps, would be asking too much, as they all knew that it was a very difficult matter to get the Legislature to pass any measure which was calculated to give greater powers to the Municipal Council. The experiment had already been tried, and several streets had been paved, much to the satisfaction and advantage of the citizens; although no doubt at first landlords thought it hard they should have to pave in front of their properties. He had stated to the introducer of the bill that he thought it ought to be more general in its character, and that hon. gentleman had replied that he thought the aldermen, being the representatives of the citizens, were much better able than the Government to decide as to what streets should or should not be paved, but he (the Attorney-General) thought if the bill were made applicable to the whole of the city, great difficulty would be found in getting the Legislature to assent to it. He (Mr. Oatley) thought the Attorney-General would have no objection to extend the operations of the bill to William-street and South Head Road; but it was advisable not to ask too much lest they should get nothing at all. The Attorney-General had told him that he should have no objection to incorporate in the bill the names of any streets that might be suggested by the Municipal Council.

The motion was seconded by Alderman BUTLER.

Alderman SPEER thought the bill ought to be read over by the clerk, and the clauses afterwards dealt with seriatim. He asked if the meeting had been convened by the Mayor on his own responsibility, or whether he had been requested to call the meeting.

The MAYOR replied that it was partly at the request of Alderman Oatley.

The TOWN CLERK stated that the bill was the same in every respect with the existing Act, excepting that the names of Castlereagh and Elizabeth streets were added.

Alderman SPEER thought it was improper for the Mayor to call a meeting unless a requisition had been signed by some of the councillors.

Alderman OATLEY said the Mayor could call a meeting as often as he thought proper; it was not necessary to send a requisition unless the Mayor refused to call a meeting.

Alderman SPEER said his object in bringing the matter forward was to clear away all doubt as to its being a legal meeting.

The MAYOR thought it was his duty to call a meeting of the aldermen, that any point in the bill might be argued.

Alderman BUTLER was surprised to see Alderman Speer objecting to the bill, and throwing obstacles in the way of its passing. He seconded Alderman Oatley's motion on more grounds than one; he saw by the bill that landlords would be made liable for the paving in front of their properties; he was pleased to see such a provision made in the Act, believing it was unfair to make the tenants suffer. He should like to see the names of several other streets introduced into the bill—William-street and the South Head Road—two thoroughfares that required to be paved as much as any in the city; portions of those thoroughfares were already paved, and by paving the whole they would become excellent streets. He should also like to see Macquarie-street included. If those additions were made to the bill, he thought no alderman could reasonably object to it, as it would really be a public good. He should not like to see it made a general bill, because the cost of paving some of the streets of the city would be more than the property in them was worth. The bill, if passed, would be a step in the right direction; and they could afterwards have a paving bill extended to other portions of the city which might require it. He had a petition in his hand, signed by seventy citizens, who wished to see the bill passed, and, if his Worship had no objection, he would move that the petition be received and read.

The MAYOR said it was not customary to receive petitions on such an occasion, but he had no objection to allow it to be read.

The petition was then read by the clerk.

Alderman RAPHAEL thought a more atrocious bill could not have been introduced into Parliament. He, for one, did not intend to bow his neck because the Premier chose to place a yoke upon it. He would like to know when the Municipal Council were ever consulted with reference to these matters. There was something very obnoxious in the bill altogether. There were plenty large cities all over England, from which they might have taken pattern; there were such things in England as paving rates. What, he would ask, could be more monstrous than for a person, having invested a large capital in property, to be taxed more than any one else? They had already to pay heavy taxes—taxes even for empty houses. (No, no.) But he could prove it; and it was a gross injustice. He would ask why, if they were going to Parliament, they did not copy old cities, or the city of Melbourne? The streets of Melbourne were paved, but not at the expense of those who had invested their money in property. It would be the means of driving wealthy people out of the city. It was not likely that persons possessed of a large amount of capital would stop to be subjected to heavy taxes; they were imposing fresh burdens upon that class of people day after day. They were not to be frightened by the Legislative Assembly. There was the Upper House which had served the country and would serve it again. It was not right that they should tax a man something like 15 or 20 per cent. on his outlay. It was a cruel hardship to compel house proprietors to repair their footpaths every four years or so—one of the greatest hardships in New South Wales. He moved that the matter be referred to a committee.

Alderman STEEL thought it was very unbecoming and very undignified on the part of Alderman Raphael to speak in the manner he had done; the Council was being brought daily into disrepute by such conduct.

Alderman MURPHY said it was amusing to hear an alderman falling out with his bread and butter. This was a matter they had been calling out for year after year, and now they were to have opposition to the bill. In his opinion they would not be doing wrong if they applied to the Attorney-General to make it a general bill, and leave it to the Corporation to decide when a street should, or should not, be paved. Sometimes the lanes and alleys required paving more than the streets themselves, and he should like to see a clause inserted in the bill with reference to them. They ought not to imperil the bill by asking for that; but they had better be satisfied with what powers they could get. He was aware that they did not stand in the best position with some of the members of the Assembly, and no doubt there would be opposition to the bill. But they would not be doing justice to themselves if they did not make application for this bill to be made a general one. At the same time he wished to be understood that he should be content to take any portion as an instalment.

Alderman OATLEY stated that the Attorney-General had offered to include any streets the Council might propose.

Alderman CARAHER agreed with the remarks of Alderman Murphy that it ought to be a general bill. Every householder in Sydney ought to have his pavement flagged.

Alderman SUTHERLAND would support the motion of Alderman Oatley, not because he entirely agreed with the provisions of the bill, but they required a Paving Act, although he should much prefer a general one to the one now before Parliament. He did not agree with the schedule attached to the bill; it took in portions of the city very little frequented by the general public; what he should like to see would be a provision in the bill for causing the paving of those streets most frequented by the public. Now, there was a portion of Pitt-street and also of Campbell-street very little frequented; the houses were small, and it would take some considerable portion of the house rents to pave the footway. There were four or five thoroughfares, on the other hand, which were much frequented, and these should be paved first. There was King-street, in front of the Supreme Court; there was no part of the city more frequented, or which it was more necessary to have paved. The only objection he had to the bill was, it was not a general bill. Parramatta-street was another street that was very much frequented, the pavements of which were in very bad order. Notwithstanding these objections, he would not oppose the bill, but would support the motion for a petition to the Ministry to bring it in as a general bill. And he thought if they had any wish to do what was right for the citizens, they would look at the 98th clause of the bill which had been introduced into Parliament session after session by Mr. Cowper; if the present Government took a copy from that they would do well.

Alderman MACINTOSH thought the Government deserved praise for what they had done in bringing forward a bill; and whoever convened the meeting of the Council that afternoon deserved the praise of the Council. He admitted that the South Head Road and William-street required to be paved, but at the same time there were other thoroughfares quite as much in need of it. Parramatta-street was as great a thoroughfare and as great an eyesore to the citizens as any street in the city. He thought it was very necessary to have a general Act for the whole of the streets of the city; but he should at the same time like to see a limiting power to prohibit the provisions of the Act being put in force without the sanction of the Executive Council; it would hardly do to have a general Act without some such provision, as the Council were not always able to withstand the pressure that was sometimes brought to bear against them. The cost of paving, too, was not so very large, he maintained, as it could be put down for about 7s. 6d. per running foot, or say, 10d. per square foot. And when it was taken into consideration that it cost the Council something like 4s. per running foot for kerbing and guttering, it was not unreasonable to expect proprietors to pave their footpaths, and it was for that reason he should prefer to see a general Act. The streets mentioned in the bill were not the most prominent ones of the city. He knew there was great difficulty in getting any measure passed through Parliament, but he should be glad if a general bill could get passed, as it would be more beneficial to the citizens. He moved,—"That it is the opinion of this Council that a general Paving Act for the whole of the city is necessary."

Alderman STEEL said it was his intention to support the motion of Alderman Oatley. He thought it would be better if the clause from the bill of 1863 were inserted in the present bill. It was necessary to get some portions of the city paved, and if they could not get all they wanted they must be content to have what they could get—half a loaf was better than none at all. He thought the following thoroughfares, as well as those already mentioned, should come under the operation of the bill:—Liverpool-street, from the corner of South Head Road, south side; South Head Road, from Liverpool-street to Bourke-street, both sides; William-street, from Yurong-street to Victoria-street, both sides; Parramatta-street, from the Wheatsheaf to the corner of the Newtown Road and Bay-street, both sides; Sussex-street, from Hay-street to Margaret-street, both sides. But to give a discretionary power to the Executive, he thought, would be like telling them that they (the aldermen) were not in a position and were not able to carry out the functions pertaining to their office. No doubt the bill would be opposed in the Assembly, because the members were ignorant of what was wanted for the general good of the citizens of Sydney. They could hardly take up a newspaper without seeing complaints about the streets. But taking the streets of Sydney altogether, the aldermen, he thought, deserved the thanks of the citizens for the general improvements which had been made. If they had rushed into an extravagant expenditure, people might have just grounds for complaint.

Alderman SPEER thought it was a pity after the great consideration which they had given to the bill of 1863, that they should set it aside altogether; and it would not be right, in his opinion, to pass any resolution relative to another bill without first rescinding their resolution with reference to the previous bill. He moved, as an amendment to Alderman Oatley's motion, "That this Council, having carefully considered in the year 1863 a new Act, beg to recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the adoption of such portions of the Act as refer to the paving of the city."

Aldermen RAPHAEL seconded.

Alderman OATLEY said it would be a very difficult matter to suit all parties—aldermen in particular. One alderman objected to having any streets at all paved at the expense of the public, and immediately after the same alderman seconded a resolution, which was in contradiction to his expressed views. It had been objected to by Alderman Speer that the Government had not treated the Municipal Council with the respect due to it. No doubt it would have been wiser on the part of the hon. gentleman who introduced the bill if he had first consulted the council; but on the suggestion being made to the hon. gentleman, he had postponed the introduction of the bill into Parliament, and the matter had at once been brought before the Municipal Council, so that evil had been remedied. He quite admitted that it would have been better to have made the bill a general one, and have left the discretion of paving any street, or not, with the council. But it had been very properly remarked that they had better take a portion if they could not get the whole. He was afraid if a resolution were passed to the effect that the bill should be a general one they would get nothing at all. He then moved the resolution as above.

The amendment of Alderman Speer was put and negatived, the motion of Alderman Oatley being carried by a large majority.

The council then rose.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

ON Friday, the 16th June, a general meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., chairman.

The Secretary (Mr. James Worley) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report stated that the working accounts compared with those of the previous twelve months exhibited an increase of £31,038 in the receipts, which was mainly attributable to the employment of a larger number of vessels. Against this there was an increase of £24,379 in the disbursements. After placing £18,000 to the credit of repair, renewal, &c., account, the balance was £20,646, which, added to the balance of last account, made a total of £21 287. The mail service had been performed with the utmost regularity throughout the whole year, and without any casualties of a serious nature. Notwithstanding that the dividend was payable on the entire capital paid up on the 31st of December last, they were enabled to show a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and to carry over £400. The outlay in connexion with the Panama contract had been much greater than was originally contemplated, and, therefore, it was proposed that the Board should be empowered to issue debentures to the extent of £150,000. The subsidy for the mail service across the Pacific was more than 40 per cent. in excess of the amount at first secured, being £110,000 instead of £70,000. The agreements with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Panama Railroad Company would enable them to book passengers at through rates from Southampton to all the principal ports in the Australian colonies and *vice versa*, and cargo, treasure, and parcels under through bills of lading. The trans-Pacific line would not only complete the circle of British mail steam communication round the globe and enable the voyage between England and New Zealand to be made in fifty days, but it would bring into direct communication the continent of North and South America with the colonies of Australia and New Zealand.

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said the report and accounts set before them were so fully explained and entered into that he thought he should best consult their interests and wishes by not entering into any lengthened statement, but rather answer any questions which may be put from the meeting. It was his pleasing duty to announce to them that during the year ending 31st December, 1865, they had not had to lament the misfortunes which had befallen thousands. Those who had entrusted themselves to their care had not suffered damage in life or limb; and notwithstanding the increased number of their fleet no serious damage had occurred to the vessels. They had been able to show an increase in the net profits of the working accounts, and that had been caused by the increase of their fleet, although it was but fair for him to state that that had created some little difficulty, as the local opposition had become still more serious. But it would be impossible for that competition to continue for any great length of time, especially when every month added to the losses of their rivals; and with reference to the repairing and renewal account, the company had met with very heavy expenses, having been compelled to have new boilers and machinery. Those difficulties, however, had been surmounted. As regarded the mail service, that had been performed with regularity, and they had never once been rendered liable to a fine, and he mentioned that because he had seen paragraphs complaining of a failure to keep time. That, however, could not refer to them. He thought, too, the directors could congratulate themselves on their selection of captains who were very efficient, and he hoped that the shareholders would give their assent to that. The directors intended, he felt pleasure in stating, to become their own insurers, and that would save the company a considerable amount per year. There had been an arrangement to pay the current interest before it became productive, and out of the capital account, but the directors had decided not to do so, and he felt sure that the shareholders would consider that the board had acted wisely in this respect. They had also incurred expense in preparing a fleet for the Panama service, which was very important, and which was commencing operations. The Chairman then said that he felt some degree of nervousness in touching upon the ninth paragraph in the report, and which had reference to the late unfortunate panic, and which of course had interfered with the accommodation which was usual in commercial affairs. But when a storm burst round them they could not help feeling its effects. The consequence was that they had had to pay in cash for that which is ordinary times would have been disposed of another way. The directors, taking all things into consideration, therefore recommend that the payment of the dividend should be delayed. And that they considered would be far better than borrowing at that time. He hoped too, that they would agree with him, considering all things, that the company was in a satisfactory position, especially when they had seen older establishments than their own come to grief. Having explained the excellence of the Panama route between that place and New Zealand, the chairman alluded to the services which had been rendered by Captain Vine Hall, and at whose risk had been accepted his resignation. When that the directors had accepted their service it was for a specified gentleman entered on the negociations he had shown himself time; and in all his negociations (Hear, hear.) They had diplomatic, skilful, and energetic. who had been selected to reason to hope that the gentleman efficient. After a few occupy his position would be equally more remarks of a general character, the chairman moved the adoption of the report.

The Secretary observed that all the points which had been brought before the notice of the board had had their full consideration. And as to the rigging of their ships, if the board had one meeting as to whether they should be barque or brig rigged, they had had at least ten. The opinion of nautical gentlemen at the board was taken on the subject, and eventually it was decided that they should be barque rigged by the officers who were appointed. And in that the company had followed the example of the Royal Mail service, and which had been most successful. (Hear, hear.) Their vessels were rigged similarly, as it was the opinion of the committee of nautical gentlemen that a greater spread of canvas could be obtained by having two masts instead of three. As to the commanders, preference had been given to those who had served the colonies previously. Some were appointed, but other candidates were considered as more eligible, and the board did not wish to interfere with the arrangements out there, as the service would in consequence be disarranged for a time. As to the scuffle of the Ruahine, all the vessels have a spar deck, and all the company's vessels had spar decks before they went to the West Indies. Every known precaution had been adopted, and successfully so. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then put the report to the meeting, when it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then introduced the next business, which was a resolution to the effect that the directors should be empowered to borrow funds if required, the sum not to exceed £100,000.

Mr. Wilson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Richard Levinge, Captain Blane, R.N., and Rear-Admiral Hamilton, were then re-elected, as also were the auditors, Mr. H. J. Lubbock and Mr. W. B. Ford, with a remuneration of £50 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

THE POOR AND THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg leave to be allowed to follow in the wake of your correspondent "Suggest," and to entreat our legislators not to put more power in the hands of the police than they now possess. Not that the powers of the constabulary are not sufficiently defined by existing law, but a somewhat extended observation of the mode in which the "unfortunate" classes are dealt with in our Police Courts, as shown from day to day in your reports, and an occasional personal attendance at those Courts, leave me with a confirmed impression that the measure of *justice* meted out to the friendless and penniless is very scant indeed. It appears to me that many of the Justices take for granted that the constables know their duties and the law better than they (their Worships) do, and act as if their own duty were simply to award punishment to the accused,—as if it were no business of theirs to inquire whether the charge be well or ill founded. I have myself been present when the constable has informed the Bench that at such a time and place he apprehended the prisoner for riotous behaviour, and the magistrate, without requiring the behaviour to be described, has proceeded forthwith to sentence the culprit. Sometimes the policeman has condescended to state that "bad language" constituted the "riotous" conduct, but whether the language was a violation of drawing-room propriety or of common decency no information is vouchsafed or asked. Sometimes, it appears, that the prisoner was walking quietly along the street when he or she was apprehended as an idle and disorderly person, and, though guilty of no offence, is consigned to incarceration. How many women are convicted of being "common prostitutes wandering in a public place" without any further evidence of their character than that the constable says that he has very frequently seen them walking about the streets at night with women who have been convicted (on no better evidence) of being prostitutes. I was myself present some few months ago when a person of respectable appearance was charged by one constable with riotous behaviour, and his evidence being corroborated by another, would inevitably have been convicted but for two gentlemen, utter strangers to each other and to the defendant, who witnessed the apprehension of the man, and attended the Court out of curiosity to see how the matter would end. One had just arrived from Queensland, the other from Melbourne. They generously volunteered their evidence on behalf of the accused, which showed most conclusively that the policemen were at least mistaken. But the insulting manner in which these gentlemen were cross-examined, not by the prosecutor, but by the magistrate himself, was a caution. The prisoner was, however, discharged. I read in your paper some time ago, of a man who was sentenced to be imprisoned six months for being on the premises of a watchmaker in George-street, with intent to commit a felony, while there was no *positive* evidence that he was ever on the premises—but he was a person of bad character! Still more recently a case was reported, in which a man was charged by a constable with being an idle and disorderly person, supporting the charge by swearing that he had known him for a month to be sleeping in the open air; and this man was only saved from imprisonment by a gentleman in the Court who knew that only two days before he (the prisoner) left an employment somewhere between Sydney and Parramatta.

Within the last few weeks several persons have been sent to gaol, some for three and one for six months,—the charge being that they were on different premises with a felonious intent,—while there was not a tittle of evidence forthcoming to establish the charge. In one instance the unfortunate wretch was found sleeping!—contemplating a felony! And these men, I suppose, are suffering under the illegal sentences.

But such cases may be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*. No doubt, these things, although duly reported, escape public notice, and they probably would not have been noticed by me but for my occasional observation of the manner in which police business is "done."

I must, however, do the magistracy the justice to add that, judging as well from your reports as well as from other sources of information, they are not all equally lax in their notions and administration of law. There are a few honourable exceptions. It would be unjust to name any, because my acquaintance with them may not enable me to mention *all* who take the pains to inquire fully into the merits of a charge ere they sentence the culprit.

The whole matter of my objection is that, on the grounds shown, to leave with the magistrates the fate of persons who may be brought before them under either of the three bills now before Parliament would be, in fact, much the same as leaving them in the hands of the constables.

And, if such things are done in Sydney, under the eye of the Press, what may be looked for in the far interior, where, the magistrates being fewer, the police have it pretty well as they please?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

CAUTION.

Sydney, August 21st.

HARBOUR DEFENCES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Glad as I am that the Government have taken active steps to fortify the harbour with heavy guns, yet I am persuaded that they have not chosen the best kind of weapons for that purpose. As our resistance to an enemy in these days of heavy artillery will so greatly depend on the effectiveness of the weapons we employ, the following abstract of an article on the durability of various kinds of ordnance recently tested may prove of some use in guiding us in making the proper selection:—

CAST IRON GUNS.—Four Whitworth guns, two being 32-pounders and two 68-pounders, all burst under the 23rd round; one Britten gun, 32-pounder, but only bored up to 18-pounder calibre, burst on the 60th round; one gun, 32-pounder, Scott's rifling, burst on the 310th round; one gun, 32-pounder, on the French plan of rifling, burst on the 120th round; one gun, 32-pounder, oval bore, Lancaster's system, fired 2000 rounds without injury, and is now deposited in the rotunda at Woolwich by the Ordnance Select Committee, with the history of its remarkable endurance painted upon it; five oval-bore guns, 68-pounders, fired at Sebastopol 600 rounds each without sustaining any damage.

WROUGHT IRON GUNS.—One Armstrong gun, 600-pounder, 22 tons weight, 13 inch bore, was deeply fissured in the grooves, and became unserviceable at the 118th round; one 300-pounder Armstrong gun, 12½ tons, burst in the breech at the 104th round. At a later date we learn that the second 600-pounder of the much-lauded Armstrong fractured at about the 50th round. One 7-inch French competitive gun burst at the 300th round; one 7-inch Scott gun split through the base at the 420th round; one 7-inch Whitworth gun fissured two feet from the breech right through the steel tube only at the 27th round; one 7-inch Frederick gun split at the 210th round. The 12-ton Fraser gun, throwing a projectile of 210 lbs., from which so much had been expected, burst at the 400th round, 150 of which were less than the service-charge. The 7-inch Lancaster oval-bore gun has fired 480 rounds, without the slightest change or wear in the interior of the bore, with 25 lb. charges of powder and 110 lb. shot.

After reading this, can the Government hesitate one moment as to what gun to chose? That both the Armstrong and the Whitworth guns can no longer be depended on is only too painfully evident. The above statement shows distinctly that they are immensely inferior in endurance to those of Lancaster, whose system has been also proved to secure at least equal precision and range. Some of the most terrible sorties made by the Russians from Sebastopol had for their object to single out from amongst other batteries the five Lancaster guns, which evidently showered so destructive a fire.

It must also be borne in mind that not only are the artillery of Lancaster superior to others, but his small arms are greatly more effective than the Enfield, with which the British troops are now armed. It may be recollected that both in the Crimea and in India, where detachments were armed with the Lancaster, this was eminently the case. No one is likely to forget the time when one of our regiments, after firing sixty rounds, found their Enfields so foul as to prevent further loading. Fancy a whole regiment of soldiers drawn up in line, vainly labouring to ram down their cartridges while the sepoys peppered upon them all the while. Those armed with the Lancaster had no trouble with their weapons at the 120th round, and I am almost certain that their range and precision were also found much superior to those of the Enfield. It is true that since this event in India this defect in the Enfield has been removed. But how? By no other process than by lessening the diameter of the bullet, thereby rendering the rifle less effective, by ever so little windage, both in precision and range.

Is it not strange, think you, that with these facts before their eyes the British Government will continue to supply the troops with weapons so demonstratively inferior, while they overlook those which are proved to be the best that we have? If any one knows a single thing which depreciates the Lancaster guns I earnestly invite him to speak. For myself, I know of nothing except that which proves them superior to every other gun that has ever been tried.

Lancaster's system of rifling I hold to be the most original yet invented. It secures precision of aim without the aid of grooves, and maintains in the projectile a greater velocity and range than we find in other rifles, by reason of lessened friction in the absence of grooves, while windage is prevented as in the Enfield. How our Colonial Government will justify itself to the people, by mounting for our defence the antiquated smooth-bore 68-pounders, is a puzzle which I cannot solve; but at any rate it cannot be ignorant of their utter worthlessness at long distances, and of their powerlessness at any distance against such vessels as the American "monitors."

I was much pleased by reading some few days ago, a timely and sensible letter by "F. C. B.," on the necessity of having an iron-clad in addition to our stationary batteries; as if our land batteries prevent an enemy from *coming in*, he, on the other hand, would certainly prevent us from *going out*—a state of things which, though our lives may be safe, would not be likely to render our condition anywise pleasant. Now an iron-clad, stationed on our coast, would obviously be of the greatest service in contributing to our security in case of war. But then such vessel should not be merely a wooden hulk, thinly plated, or even one of the Warrior class, so much in favour now in England. We want still thicker metal and heavier guns. Let us look a little at what America is doing. It is not generally known that there is now in the Pacific, as a representative of American naval power, a little vessel of the "Monitor" class called the Monadnock, which is capable of performing long voyages in rough weather. She has two turrets, with two guns in each of 15 inch calibre, capable of throwing spherical shot of the weight of 500 lbs. The thickness of iron in the turrets is no less than 12½ inches, which I conceive would safely withstand fire from the heaviest guns that could be made to float. The iron plating on the side of the vessel is 6 inches thick, with 36 inches of wood backing; the upper deck is covered with iron plating to the thickness of 3 inches, and 8 inches of wood. Each turret is made to rotate by means of a separate steam-engine; and abundant ventilation is effected by six other small engines, which force the air through the various passages. There is no bulwark of any sort, and, as the upper deck is only 18 inches above water, the vessel scarcely presents any objects to aim at but the two heavily plated iron turrets. Have we any ship in the British navy to cope with this little craft? I think not. Not even the Warrior or the Minotaur would avail against her should we unhappily quarrel with America,—which God forbid. We read in the papers great puffs as to the Favourite, one of Mr. Reed's ironclad boxes, going out to the Pacific to represent the ironclad power of Great Britain. The comparison with the Monadnock is ridiculous when I state that the English vessel is coated with only 4½ inches of iron, and carries only 6½-ton guns. The Monadnock has iron plates of 12½ inches, and is armed with 19-ton guns. We can only hope that there never will be occasion for them to try relative strengths.

Leaving these facts for our authorities to ponder over,

I remain, yours, &c.,

J.

Sydney, August 18.

WIFE BEATING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In support of the views held by most of the magistrates, will you allow me to inform "A Father" of an instance in which the punishment awarded to a wife beater falls upon the unhappy woman and her children. On the 9th instant, a man named Saunders was convicted at the Central Police Court of a brutal assault upon his wife; the magistrates who tried him sentenced him to pay a penalty of £10, or to be imprisoned six months. He went to gaol, is there still; his wife and five children, I have this day been informed, are in a state of the greatest destitution. How are they to be provided for? I am still of opinion that the magistrates ought to take into consideration, while punishing the husband, the condition of the family dependent upon him for the means of subsistence. It is a very difficult subject to deal with—one of the most trying with which the magistracy have to do; and unless the Legislature can devise some other means of punishing the dastardly husband, the Justices must be left to exercise their best discretion according to the peculiar circumstances of each case. The most appropriate punishment would be, in my opinion, a public whipping. But who would not shrink from thus degrading a man in the presence of his offspring?

Yours, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

August 21st.

NEW REMEDY FOR BALD HEADS.—The *Wagga Wagga Express* remarks that about a year ago the accidental discovery of the wonderful properties possessed by the oxide of copper, from the mines near Orange, in restoring the growth of the human hair, created quite a sensation amongst the bald of this colony, and induced a very large demand for the article to spring up. We now hear of another remedy which appears likely to throw it altogether into the shade, and to establish for itself a reputation for promoting the growth of hirsute crops unequalled by any preparation which the art of the chemist has yet produced. As an instance of the virtues of the application we allude to, we may state that a year or two since one of our townsmen became painfully conscious that his hair was daily getting thinner and thinner, and at last the crown of his head became veritably bald. Being of rather a scientific turn of mind, and having heard of the Orange oxide, he thought that the application of other preparations in which copper might be present might very possibly prove equally successful, and about six months since he determined upon experimentalising upon his bald pate with the "blue stone water" from the local batteries of the telegraph office. The station master offered no objections, and the cranium of our bald friend was therefore at due intervals well bathed in the minerally impregnated liquid from the batteries. The result exceeded his most sanguine hopes. Not only was the thinning process arrested, but a new and stronger crop began to spring up, and a healthy growth also appeared upon and spread over the bald place, which is now almost as thickly covered as any part of the head.

COPPER SMELTING AT NEWCASTLE.—For some considerable time past the Adelaide Wallaroo Copper Mining Company have been in treaty with the Waratah Coal Company for an allotment of land, containing some ten acres, adjoining their line of railway, and close to the shoots, for the purpose, it was understood, of erecting smelting works thereon. Within the past few days, all the preliminary arrangements have been closed, and the land in question has been purchased by the Wallaroo Company. The Waratah Coal Company, we understand, are to supply the Wallaroo Copper Company with coal; and the Wallaroo Company, in return, have guaranteed to supply the Waratah Company with copper ore to be smelted in the new works. The first instalment of ore is to be delivered at Waratah by the 1st of January next. Our readers will be able to form some idea of the importance of this new industry, when we mention that it will give employment to from 150 to 200 men. After the copper is smelted, it will be shipped direct from Newcastle to England.—*Newcastle Chronicle* of Saturday.

GOLD.—It has long been known that gold is pretty generally diffused over the hills near the town, though it has never yet been discovered in anything approaching to paying quantities. Upon the hill facing the end of Baylis-street, there undoubtedly exists a reef, which, in some places, is impregnated with gold in far more than paying quantities. From some places on this hill a great deal of loose quartz has been taken away for road metal, and specks of gold have more than once been picked up in the streets. We saw the other day a handful of specimens of quartz, taken from this hill, in all of which the gold was distinctly visible, and if a regular search was instituted at the spot from whence they were taken, there is no doubt that some good paying stone could be raised.—*Wagga Wagga Express.*

THE WEATHER AND THE "BIRD OF SPRING."—The Inverell correspondent of the *Armidale Express* thus writes to that paper on the 14th instant:—During the past few days the weather has been extremely cold again—high south-westerly winds, with occasional light showers, being the order of the day. There was more promise of spring a week back than now—our so-called cuckoo, which I believe is as surely the harbinger of this delightful season as the true bird of the old country—was busily engaged for several nights, uttering her well-known vernal call, "Cuckoo!—cuckoo!"—but I think the return of wintry weather has caused her to cease, at least for the present.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY OF KEROSENE SHALE.—Monday's *Illawarra Express* mentions that Mr. E. Jekyll, having found a very extensive bed of kerosene shale on his farm, has procured a quantity of specimens therefrom, and will proceed to Sydney forthwith for the purpose of having them thoroughly tested at the Kerosene Works, North Shore. From present indications it would appear that the quantity and probable yield of oil cannot be surpassed by that of any other kerosene shale found in the colony.

ABORIGINAL FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday last, constable Smithers, of Dapto, gave information to the senior-sergeant of police, that the body of an aboriginal, named Charley Cooma, had that morning been recovered from the Macquarie River. It appears that Cooma, a very intelligent aboriginal, well known in the district, has been for some time in the employ of Mr. H. H. Osborne, Avondale, and determined to leave a little more than a year ago. At that time he received a considerable sum of money then due to him for his services, and the presumption is that, under the influence of liquor, he lost his way and was drowned in the Macquarie.—*Illawarra Express*, August 20.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Last Saturday a fatal accident happened at Glen Fernagh. Soon after a sawyer named Farmer had left for Armidale, his wife boiled a potful of brine, and while attending to one of her children the other, a boy of four years and eight months, fell into the brine, and was so severely scalded that he died in twenty-three hours.—*Armidale Express*, August 18.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	534	15	11
Gin	287	0	2
Whisky	33	0	4
Rum	725	0	0
Wine	45	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	76	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	301	6	0
—— unmanufactured	81	0	0
Tea	43	10	0
Sugar, unrefined	111	1	6
Dried fruits	31	15	0
Malt	26	10	0
Opium	204	15	0
Ad valorem	925	11	3
Package charge	130	5	0
Total	£3546	10	2

The *Perth Inquirer* of July 25 reports:—

In markets we have little to report, and nothing in alteration of prices. Our stores generally are well supplied; there is nothing particularly sought for. The favourable state of the sandalwood market at Singapore has directed renewed attention to it, and probably there will be some consignments of horses to India at an early date. The Western Australian Bank has declared a dividend of £1 per share, and a considerable addition to its reserve fund. The dividend is equal to 20 per cent. on the shares, and the bank is altogether in a prosperous condition. Consequent on the opening of a branch of the National Bank of Australasia, the Western Australian Bank has allowed interest on fixed deposits—an adoption which, we believe, has given every satisfaction both to shareholders and customers. It cannot be said that there is any unusual rivalry between the two banks. The banking facilities or inducements afforded by the one must, in the ordinary course of things, be afforded by the other. The Western Australian has been long established in the colony on colonial capital, and enjoys a profitable field already; the National looks for one in the increasing business of the colony.

The *Economist* of June 16th has the following remarks respecting the failure of Overend, Gurney, and Co.:—

The reports of the authorised accountants who are examining the affairs of Overend, Gurney, and Co. far surpass in interest any similar documents published during this panic, and perhaps any similar ones which have ever been published. They reveal an "interior" such as has seldom been seen, and such as it is painful to have to comment on. Several of the parties concerned have suffered most severe penalties; from being men of great wealth they have become poor; having been men of great Lombard-street reputation they have lost it all. It seems hard to speak severely of those who are suffering so much, and we shall only say what is absolutely necessary in describing the bare facts. The subject divides itself into three heads—1st, the state of the old firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. prior to its conversion into a limited company; next, the management of that company during its ten months of business; lastly, the prospects of its ultimate liquidation; and there is a sad distinctness in what we have to say on each head.

The main fact as to the old firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., was that it was at the time of its conversion into a limited company insolvent by at least four millions sterling. The new company took over the assets of the old firm under a guarantee, and debited to it what was unpaid, and credited to it the proceeds of the partners' private estates, the goodwill of the business, and other assets. It was expected that these various assets would be much more than enough to compensate for any loss, especially as the private property of the partners was known to be immense. But the business of the old firm had been carried on so imprudently that the suspense account to which the "unpaid" items were carried became a ruinous gulf. The accounts tell us that after carrying to it

Goodwill of business	£500,000
Balance to the credit of partners in private ledger at the close of the old firm	1,126,000
Amount already realised from partners' private estates	650,000
Ditto to be realised from the same source	1,250,000
Making together	3,526,000
There will still be a deficit of	720,000
Showing that the old firm was insolvent by	£4,246,000

The most monstrous result which we have seen in any comparable balance-sheet.

The same journal thus comments upon the stoppage of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Co.

After the remarks we have felt it our duty to make as to Overend, Gurney, and Co., it is pleasant to have to comment on a failure in comparison free from blame. We do not say that Sir Morton Peto has not committed great errors; no one stops payment unless he has done so. These errors were plainly two, he engaged in operations beyond the force even of his great capital, and in consequence he borrowed at rates of interest so high as to be injurious to his credit as well as destructive of his profit. Still the immense mass of his business was very good, and some of it doubtless stupendously profitable. There was no lending of millions on securities not worth thousands. That the last few weeks must have been very painful to Sir Morton Peto we can well believe, but no one can doubt who really understands such matters that he will emerge from the cloud still a very rich man, and with a character for honour beyond the reach of any question.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. PETO AND BETTS, MAY 10, 1866.

To creditors unsecured			£258,948 18 6
To creditors holding security (partly covered), amount of claims		£15,000 0 0	
Estimated value of security held		14,997 10 0½	
			2 10 0
To creditors holding security (fully covered), amount of claims		£375,900 3 0	
Estimated value of security		509,104 0 0	
Surplus contra		132,203 17 0	
Further creditors, fully covered claims		119,000 0 0	
Estimated value of security		136,576 0 0	
Surplus deducted from liabilities below		17,576 0 0	
To liabilities on account of James M'Henry, not covered by any security from him		227,000 0 0	
Less:—Securities deposited by Peto and Betts	30,000 0 0		
Surplus from creditors holding security, who also hold some of these liabilities	17,576 0 0	47,576 0 0	
			179,424 0 0
To liabilities on account of James M'Henry, covered by Atlantic and Great Western bonds and debentures		104,000 0 0	
To liabilities on bills to be provided for by other parties		88,000 0 0	
To liabilities on bills receivable		66,450 1 8	
			£438,373 8 6
By cash at bankers			7,744 15 11
By debtors			7,750 7 2
By securities in hand			66,751 0 0
By plant			52,800 0 0
By surplus from creditors holding security, per contra			132,203 17 0
Deferred assets, viz.:—			
Advances on works, after allowing for contingencies			574,349 1 0
Debt due from James M'Henry, after charging him with £227,000 per contra			203,867 4 7
Balance of advances in respect of works which are being carried out by other parties			185,300 0 0
Sundry assets			155,288 8 2
Interest on freehold and leasehold properties			88,000 0 0
Total			£1,562,064 13 10

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday evening, the 13th instant. Members present—the chairman (Mr. Walter Church), and councillors Booth, Broderick, Elliott, Grey, Mansfield, Pedrian, Robinson and Woolnough. The minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Mr. Walter Beames was read, submitting the desirability of extending to the town of Balmain the Act 16th Victoria, No. 23 (Cattle Driving Act), as cattle are being driven at all hours of the day, and serious accidents therefrom are likely to occur. The chairman was requested to communicate with the proper authorities upon the subject. The committee of works brought up a report stating that during the past two months they had certified and submitted to the finance committee various accounts for £42 7s. 9d., and, in referring to the petition of Mr. Watkinson respecting an overflow of water at Campbell-street and Little John-street, stated that they had given instruction to have a channel cut in the soil to carry off the water complained of, until the street is properly formed. Report received. The committee of finance brought up a report stating that since the last meeting of council sundry accounts amounting to £42 15s. 7d. had been paid by them under votes of appropriation; and recommending payment of certain day labour work, £25 2s. 6d; £7 14s. 6d. for breaking blue metal stone, and £2 4s. for advertisements in the *Herald*. Report received. The committee of general purposes brought up a report, stating with reference to the petition of Mr. R. T. Ford, for the proclamation of Grafton-street, as a public way, that they recommended that that street should be included in those ordered to be submitted to the Government as first to be aligned and proclaimed. The committee also submitted some suggestions for consideration with regard to a supply of water to the municipality. Report received. Motions pursuant to notice. By Councillor Gray,—"That the unpaid accounts brought up this day, and certified correct by the finance committee, be paid." Put and passed. By councillor Woolnough,—"That a two-course gutter be laid on the west side of St. Andrews-street." Put and passed. By Councillor Mansfield,—"1. That, in the opinion of this council, it is of importance to the health and enjoyment of the inhabitants of Balmain, that a suitable piece of land should be set apart for the purposes of public recreation. 2. That, as there is at present no land so set apart, nor any land within the bounds of the municipality at the disposal of the Crown, it is the duty of this council to do all in its power to secure a suitable piece by purchase or otherwise. 3. That considering that the difficulty and expense of procuring a suitable spot will become greater every year, no time should be lost in the endeavour to carry out this duty. 4. That the committee of general purposes be instructed to make an offer to the trustees of the Balmain estate for the purchase of the twenty-six acres, or a portion thereof, referred to in their report brought up on the 18th June last, provided they can negotiate a loan of credit for the purchase money, to be secured upon the land and revenue of the corporation, as authorised by law." The subject having been discussed the question was put and carried on division—ayes: councillors Mansfield, Gray, Robinson, Perdriau, and Woolnough; noes: councillors, Booth, Broderick, Elliott, and the chairman. The council then went into committee on the ways and means, when the chairman reported that the committee recommended that an offer be made to the trustees of the Balmain estate to purchase 12 acres of the block No. 43, 25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder to be paid in six years, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The council resumed, and the report was adopted *nem. con.* The council then adjourned until Friday. On Friday evening, the 17th instant, the council resumed, and went into committee for the purpose of determining on the works most necessary to be done during the current year. The report of the wards' committees and the estimates of the committee of works were carefully considered and discussed. A report was brought up and adopted by the council, recommending the performance of the following works, at prices not exceeding the sums affixed to each work, viz.: East ward—Datchett-street, landing-place for boats, £20; St. Andrews-street, guttering, £40. South ward—extension of Booth-street, £22; Reynolds-street formation, &c., £150. North ward—formation of Birch Grove Road, Louisa Road, and Iron Cove Road, £150; ballasting kerbing, and guttering, Clayton-street, £53; formation, &c., of a portion of Wharf Road, £67; formation of North-street and Cardwell-street, £63; formation of footpath Campbell-street, £26. In accordance with the suggestion of the committee the consideration of works for Cooper-street, William and St. Mary's streets, Darling-street Wharf, and Short-street, were ordered to stand over for the present. The council then rose.

IMPORTANT GUNNERY EXPERIMENT.

THE TURRET V. BROADSIDE.

(From the Portsmouth Correspondent of the Times.)

THE experimental trial, on Friday, June 15th, of the aft turret fitted on board the Royal Sovereign, from the designs of Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., has created universal interest. The public have sympathised with Captain Coles, and on many occasions sympathy has found vent in unmistakeable terms, and it might be easily imagined that the unequal contest of to-day, when the attacking power preponderated immensely, was unusually interesting, alike to the advocates of both systems of offence and defence. By the preparations made at the dockyard it could be easily seen that an event of importance was about to take place. Government steamers were moored alongside the jetties, and in the stream, gun vessels were in readiness for sea; there was an unusual muster of yachts, and private companies' steam vessels were in readiness to embark passengers to witness the trial. Before the firing the gun was removed from the aft-turret, and a "dummy" placed therein, the turret being weighted by shot in lieu of the gun; therefore the port hole presented an ugly aperture for the reception of the elongated steel bolts. The fittings on the top of the turret were also removed prior to the experiment. The arrangements made were by no means satisfactory to Captain Coles, who was not consulted until the eleventh hour, when he protested against the arrangement. It should be remembered that the Royal Sovereign's turrets were never designed to resist the Bellerophon's crack 9-inch gun. No 5½-inch plate could be expected to resist a projectile propelled from a 9-inch gun at a point blank range. It is well-known that a gun of a given calibre will penetrate a plate as many inches in thickness as the gun, in point of calibre, and therefore the trial of to-day was unequal, as the plates should have been 9 inches thick. Captain Coles complained, very justly, that the exceptional gun of her Majesty's navy, of the latest date, was used against his first turret, designed years since to resist the gun of that day. The weather this morning was hazy and thick, with a broadside westerly wind blowing. In the distance, to the eastward was the Bellerophon, with steam up and royals crossed, ready to move opposite the Royal Sovereign, which vessel had taken up position off the east end of the Wight, past the Nab Light. In a wherry I reached the Bellerophon as she began to move, and was, therefore, compelled to follow her to sea, until she brought up, broadside on the turret ship, which was already at anchor, with her bulwarks down, and every arrangement made for the anticipated "pounding." About and around were innumerable yachts of every description, from the tiny boat, cutter rigged, to the handsome clipper schooner, with her wide-spreading canvas. Numerous steamers arrived about 2, including the Sprightly, with a party of Artillery officers invited on board the Bellerophon; the Stork, with Captain Key of the Excellent; Rear-Admiral Scott, Commander Arthur, Lieutenant Sanders, &c.; the Fire Queen, with Major-General Buller and staff; the Pigmy, Earnest, Ferrett, Lady of the Lake, Prince Consort, Medina, and other small steamers, crowded with passengers anxious to witness the experiment. The turrets of the Royal Sovereign are painted yellow, and the one selected for the experiment was streaked with white, with a black bull's-eye in the centre to assist aim. Above the turret was a square target of canvas with black bull's-eye centre framed with wood, erected for the purpose of directing the first fire, and to facilitate the aim. All was bustle in the Bellerophon's battery, where the immense guns were trained in readiness for firing, when the order was given. One of the guns used rested on Captain Scott's carriage, and the other on Sir William Armstrong's. There were also six steel shots of 350 pounds and four shells; but the latter were not used during the experiments and only four of the former. The distance between the vessels—150 yards—was carefully measured, and kedge anchors were cast out on the quarter to keep the Bellerophon's stern steady. It should be mentioned that the Royal Sovereign presented comparatively little target, being only nine feet out of the water, and the turret five feet from the deck. The Osborne, yacht, hove in sight about three o'clock, with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on board, and very shortly the Duke of Somerset, Sir Frederick Grey, Admiral Robinson, Admiral Fanshawe, Vice-Admiral Pasley, Admiral Yelverton, &c., came on board, the band playing the National Anthem, and the Marines presenting arms. The Black Eagle also conveyed a party out, and amongst those who accompanied their lordships was the Marquis of Hartington, Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, Lord De Ross, the Ordnance Select Committee; Mr. Fairbairn, Captain Key, Captain Egerton, Mr. Murray, Captain Campbell, and a large company of officers of the united services.

By a quarter to 4 o'clock their lordships had assembled on the bridge of the Bellerophon, and the bulwarks and rigging were crowded with visitors and seamen, all eyes being turned anxiously towards the little turret of the Royal Sovereign. The "word" was given from the latter ship by Captain Herbert, and in answer to the inquiry, "Are you all ready?" came the prompt reply from Captain Tatham, "The sooner the better." The deck of the turret ship was quickly cleared, and the vessel lay steadily awaiting for what all believed would be a terrible "pounding." Captain Coles hesitated not to express his opinion that the great shot would do much damage, if not riddle the turret; he expressed confidence in the rotary gear; but still protested against the removal of the gun and the weighting of the turret. Singular enough, the inventor prophesied that the first shot would go near, or into the oblong port-hole presented as a mark for the gunners, and argued that had her gun been in position his invention would have a better chance, as possibly the shot might strike the gun and glance from the turret. As it was, with open porthole and wooden "dummy" gun the projectile, if aimed with sufficient precision, would enter the porthole and pass into, or out of, the opposite side. How far Captain Coles's judgment was correct your readers will presently discover. All eyes were turned towards the Royal Sovereign, when suddenly a sharp ringing report was heard, and then a whizz and a whirl informed us that the first shot had left the muzzle of the monster cannon. The canvas target above the turret top was aimed at, but with small success, only a portion of the framework being carried away. It has been said that all thoughts of danger and probable death are dissipated when the first shot is fired in action. That statement applies in a minor degree to the mimic action off the Wight. There were indications of nervousness ere the big gun belched forth her fire for the first time—some even alluded to "consequences" on board the Royal Sovereign, and others expressed a disinclination to go on board. It was not until the second shot had been fired that My Lords of the Admiralty essayed on board the turret ship, but after that shot all on board would have readily braved the danger—if danger there was—on board the target ship.

After the firing of the preliminary shot an amusing observation from Captain Coles was good-humouredly answered by the Duke of Somerset, when another bang and a sudden blow and crash told us that this shot, the first aimed at the turret, had well done its work of destruction. The shot struck the turret where Captain Coles had prophesied—at the weakest point—the side of the port hole. From the Bellerophon I could distinctly see the black mark of the shot on the yellow surface of the turret, and it was evident that the plates had been displaced. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the officials and visitors went on board the turret ship to discover the amount of damage done. On boarding the Royal Sovereign I could readily perceive that the turret had endured a severe ordeal. The steel bolt had penetrated the outer plating of the turret, which is 5½ inches in thickness, and had glanced in, through the port, to a depth of about thirteen inches, smashing the skeleton gun and carriage, as might be supposed. The shot split into several ragged particles, all of which were too hot, at first, to touch. The top plate of the turret nearest the port hole was displaced, as also were the plates on either side, and the target struck by the bolt was bent. The plates on this side the turret were more or less displaced, and several rivets were knocked out; the big bolts had also started. There was a considerable quantity of *debris*, caused chiefly by the scattering of the wood that had formed the skeleton gun and carriage. Had a gun been mounted, the muzzle would doubtless have been broken, and it is more than likely that the shot would not have entered. The great question, however, was, "Does the turret turn; is the gear right; can we move her?" To these queries Captain Coles replied, "The works are uninjured!" and round spun the turret, presenting to the iron-clad another and a new target, unhurt. Although the shot had done much damage the turret was in no way disabled, which is, considering the nature of the experiment, almost marvellous. The signal was given from the Bellerophon that all was ready, and the deck was again cleared. The Lords of the Admiralty and the company this time elected to remain on board, so they betook themselves to the interior of the fore turret for safety and for shelter. In the forward turret I recognised Sir John Hay, the Marquis of Hartington, Admiral Robinson, and other public men of eminence, and when all was still Sir John good humouredly reminded the Secretary at War of the risk he ran, observing to his lordship that the Secretary at War was killed at Callao! The noble lord happily replied that he was in good company, when another ringing report and the slightest imaginable shock told us that we had again been "pounded." A general rush to the injured turret followed, and I found that another steel missile had been hurled with all the force of powder into the weakest side of the turret where the plate is five and a half inches in thickness, with no inside iron lining. This shot had entered the turret at the junction of two plates, completely penetrating the iron, splintering the wooden backing, and displacing the plates and bolts. The shot did not go through the tower, and was apparently less destructive than the former, although the plates suffered considerably by displacement. With some anxiety the question was again asked, "Will she turn *now*?" and again the turret revolved with as much ease and freedom as before the experiments began. All on board, including the Duke of Somerset, expressed satisfaction at this result, which many did not anticipate. An amusing circumstance occurred at this time. A steamboat, having excursionists on board, who were not only desirous, but over anxious to see the effect of the last shot. The Duke of Somerset and several of the board were minutely inspecting the damage, when his Grace and party were requested, in the most common language, to get on one side and allow the excursionists to have "their see too." The request was shortly afterwards complied with, and the party on board the steamer expressed their gratitude by giving three hearty cheers. Although Captain Coles was satisfied with the result after the last shot, he candidly informed the First Lord that he had expected it would have gone through the turret. The signal having again been given, the company once more betook themselves to the forward turret, where they were securely sheltered. The coming shot was to be directed at the deck, in front of the turret, in order to discover the amount of damage that would be done to the wood and iron forming the deck. Soon the report was again heard, with no perceptible shock, and once more the damage was surveyed. This shot had done comparatively little injury, although it was very well directed. The deck was jagged some six or seven feet, and the iron at the base of the cupola was slightly torn. The shot deflected, striking the turret, and producing an indentation three and a-quarter inches deep, seventeen long, and nine wide. The elongated projectile escaped on the port bow, and fell into the sea many hundreds of yards distant, in unpleasant contiguity to a pleasure yacht hove to in that direction. It should be stated that the elevation of the first three shots, including the one fired at the canvas target, was 12 mins., and of the last 9 mins., the charge of powder being 43lb. During the trial two beams below were fractured, but that fact is insignificant.

Although the shots did much harm in displacing the iron plates, the effect of the firing was less destructive than was anticipated, and there can be no shadow of a doubt that the turret system has gained by the experiment of to-day. It should be remembered that the design was to render the turret useless by not only knocking the sides to pieces, but by crippling the turning gear and rendering it useless. The result of the trial has proved beyond doubt that while the sides of the turret may be smashed and riddled the rotary propelling power remains intact; and this is, to say the least, in favour of the principle advocated by Captain Coles. It was evening ere I left the ship, and the short time remaining necessitates brevity in this report; but I shall doubtless be enabled to give your readers a more minute and detailed account of the damage done next week. The Lords of the Admiralty embarked on board their yacht and steamed into Portsmouth harbour amidst cheering from the yachts and steamers through which they passed. A party were entertained on board the Bellerophon, and others went ashore in the steamers as best they could, all expressing satisfaction at the result of the experiment. The trial will long be remembered; it will interest the world, and the comparative success of the principle attacked in so forcible a manner will not, I believe, cause disappointment or regret. Whether the Admiralty will permit Captain Coles to "have a shot" at the Bellerophon's armour-box is a question for the future. I do not consider it by any means probable, although what the result would be, providing a gun of heavy calibre were used, I can shrewdly guess. The costly experiment of to-day teaches many lessons, and the nation's money in this trial, at least, has not been spent in vain.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.—It is authoritatively asserted that the immediate cause of the suspension of this bank was the transmission of a lying telegram to Bombay, announcing the stoppage of the head office in London. From Bombay the malignant falsehood was of course flashed over all India. The natural result was a run upon the branches of the bank in every place to which the news spread, and the managers, driven either by necessity, by apprehension, or by both combined, telegraphed to London for assistance, which, unhappily, the directors were quite unable to provide. The discredit which had been thrown upon the bank, partly by the disclosure of a number of transactions quite foreign to legitimate banking, in which the directors in London have lately engaged, and partly by the operations of the bears, had caused a continuous drain upon the resources of the bank in London. It is stated that since the commencement of the present crisis the bank here has paid over the counter upwards of £3,000,000 sterling on account of deposits which have been withdrawn, and, as in the case of so many other establishments, the capital is, it is understood, sadly locked up in unrealisable securities, the results and proceeds of finance business. The old Agra and United Service Bank was conducted on thoroughly sound principles, both in theory and practice. They had no "counter business" in London, but drew from India and the East upon a first-class London bank; consequently their bills, being genuine bills, were freely taken, and the bank was in good credit. But as they grew rich their ambition rose. They coveted the *eclat* and *status* which they had erroneously fancied a London business would give them, and they grudged the commissions which they had to pay to their London bankers. To their amalgamation with Messrs Masterman, Peters, and Co. must be traced the origin of their misfortunes. Their bills, formerly so much esteemed, because of the double security afforded by the name of the London bank, fell at once into the second category, when they had ceased to be bills and had become mere promissory notes. To keep up their profits and premium they bade high for a new and hazardous business in London, and were thus enticed into all kinds of financing; their crowning error was the opening of a branch in the Place Vendome in Paris. It is stated by well-informed persons that the assistance which the bank required on the present occasion did not exceed half a million; and, though it is easy to understand why none of the joint-stock banks or private houses to which they applied felt justified in the present crisis in giving assistance to such an extent, it is singular that they could not have collected securities sufficient to warrant the Bank of England coming forward to avert a calamity which will inflict far greater suffering than any event which has yet taken place since the commencement of the crisis. Of course, no one but a director of the Agra or of the Bank of England can pretend to know with certainty what securities were available, but assuredly no class of persons were more deserving of assistance, under the Treasury letter, than the old military officers, civil servants, and widows, forming the bulk of both shareholders and depositors of the Agra Bank.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 8.

On the surrender of Lee the American Government came into possession of 40,000 muskets of British manufacture. These were sold to a speculator, and have recently been purchased by the Canadian authorities at double their original cost.

The cotton crops of Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana have been seriously injured by extensive floods.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 21st August, 1866.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Ballast Jetties, Newcastle Tank, &c., Court-house, Shoalhaven Water Closet, &c., Court-house, Bathurst Alterations, &c., &c., District Court, Sydney	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th August.
Extension of Stone Dyke, Shoalhaven River Court-house and Lockup, Tumberumba	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th Sept.
Ladder Buckets for Steam Dredge Hunter	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th Sept.

JAMES BYRNES.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 7th August, 1866.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—The attention of intending tenderers is directed to the annual advertisement calling for tenders for the conveyance of Post Office Mails during the year 1867, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 3rd instant.

Tenderers are requested to pay particular attention to ALL the conditions, and especially to that one requiring certificates that the Tenderers and their sureties are respectable and responsible parties.

A copy of the GAZETTE can be seen at any post-office in the colony.

J. DOCKER.

Office of Superintendent of
Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 10th July, 1866.

THE following alterations and additions have been made in the signals at Fort Phillip, for giving publicity to the arrival of the mail.

1. On the arrival of the Suez Mail at Adelaide, instead of being notified by the Company's flag only, it will be notified by a ball and the flag,—the ball being hoisted above the flag, on the semaphore mast-head.

*** On the arrival of the Mail at Melbourne, it will be notified as heretofore, by hoisting the Company's flag above a ball, on the semaphore mast-head.

2. On the arrival of the mail at Sydney (by Suez or Panama), it will be notified by the ordinary descriptive flag and numerical pendants having a ball between them, the Company's flag being hoisted at the same time on the semaphore mast-head.

FRANCIS HIXSON, Superintendent.

Crown Lands Office,
Brisbane, 9th August, 1866.

PAYMENT FOR SURVEY OF RUNS.—The Licensees and Lessees of the undermentioned Runs are hereby required to pay forthwith into the Treasury the amounts specified in connection with their respective Runs, in accordance with the provisions of the 49th clause of the Act 27 Victoria, No. 17.

Attention is called to the said clause, which declares that unless payment is made within six months after notification in the *Government Gazette*, all the rights and interests of such defaulters shall be forfeited.

E. W. LAMB, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Licensee or Lessee.	Name of Run.	District.	Area, sq. miles.	Amount.
R. Triffit	Retreat......	Leichhardt	90	£27 0 0
Ditto	Anakie Downs	Ditto	85	25 10 0
J. B. Watt ..	Glendarriwill.	Ditto	35	10 10 0
Ditto	No. 2 of Glendarriwill ..	Ditto	42	12 12 0
Ditto	Borrilla	Ditto	85	25 10 0
R. Triffit	St. Helens ..	Ditto	75	22 10 0
H. S. Willis ..	Cullin-la-ringo No. 1	Ditto	41	12 6 0
Ditto	Cullin-la-ringo No. 2	Ditto	35	10 10 0
Ditto	Coorabelle ..	Ditto	52	15 12 0
Ditto	Perangiwa ..	Ditto	31	9 6 0
Ditto	Cullin-la-ringo No. 3	Ditto	48	14 8 0
Ditto	Cullin-la-ringo No. 4	Ditto	42	12 12 0
J. L. Hay....	Selbridge....	Ditto	30	9 0 0
P. F. M'Donald	Gindie No. 1	Ditto	25	7 10 0
Ditto	Gindie No. 2	Ditto	30	9 0 0
A. H. Richardson........	Uranna No. 4	Ditto	26	7 16 0
Ditto	Uranna No. 5	Ditto	35	10 10 0
Buchanan and Hunter	Cairdbegin ..	Ditto	30	9 0 0
Ditto	Buckleton ..	Ditto	40	12 0 0
A. & W. Busby	Wallaroo	Ditto	72	21 12 0
Ditto	Osmondthorpe	Ditto	70	21 0 0
Ditto	Yarral No. 2	Ditto	38	11 8 0
Ditto	Emu Plains..	Ditto	42	12 12 0
Buchanan and Hunter	Freitag......	Ditto	55	16 10 0
A. H. Richardson........	Uranna No. 1	Ditto	40	12 0 0
Ditto	Uranna No. 2	Ditto	47	14 2 0
Ditto	Uranna No. 3	Ditto	40	12 0 0
Ditto	Uranna No. 6	Ditto	43	12 18 0
A. & W. Busby	Norwood	Ditto	76	22 16 0
C. H. Humphrey.	Jingidilla ..	Warrego..	39	11 14 0

HARDWARE for SALE, by the undersigned, ex Joshua, Harvest Home, Beemah, and Ben Lomond. Carron boxes, 2 to 3½ inches; axle blocks, 2 to 3½ inches
Galvanised and black gas tubing, ¼ to 2 inches
Shear, cast, and blister steel; deck spikes, 4 to 6 inches
Emery cloth, glass paper and glue, horse-hair
Wing's and Stubs's files, various; copper rivets and washers
Patent sash lines, fishing lines, seaming and ball twine
Horse and dandy brushes, girth and diaper web, candle cotton
Garden rakes and hoes, sickles and reaping hooks, scythes
Measuring tapes, iron braces and bits, boxwood spokeshaves
Plate glass, looking glasses, coffee mills, gun nipples
Musket flints, shot A to 8; percussion caps, Eley's
Bow hatches, plate locks, patent rim locks
Cast-iron gutters and down pipes, iron pully blocks
Plough and horse traces, proof coil chain
Broom heads, Bass brooms, shoe brushes
Patent mail axles, 1½ and 1¼ in.; bolts and nuts, rose and cheese head
Tinned and black Flemish tacks, ¼ to ¾; galvanised screws and bolts, and nuts
Foster's and Dunn's horse shoes; horse nails, Walker's
Tin plates, 1c and 1x; tinmen's iron wire, ingot tin
Gothic hinges, parliament and butt hinges
Spades and shovels, square and round mouth,
And a large assortment of shelf goods.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

BOILER PLATES and RIVETS
Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes, angle iron, steel
V. I. R. belting, 2 to 8 inches; Europe rope, shop twine
Corrugated galvanised iron, 3-bushel bags
Muntz metal, bolts and nails, sheathing and house felt
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 to 7; patent safety and tape fuse
Whitelead, white zinc paint, palm oil, bluestone
Belmont sperm candles, oatmeal, preserved salmon, jar salt
Wotherspoon's confectionery and Victoria lozenges
Taylor, Brothers' cocoa, chocolate, and chicory
Bulk ale and porter, U. V. Co.'s case brandy, bulk sherry
Wrapping, printing, writing, and book papers, millboards
Commercial cards, pasteboard, blotting, and stationery.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS.—
One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and boiler
One 8 h. p. portable ditto, on wheels
One 4 h. p. ditto ditto, with hoisting winch
One turning lathe, 9¼ inch centre
Strong iron pails, 3½ and 4½ gallons.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FRANCIS MACNAB and CO. have on SALE— Shop twines, extra wide coarse canvas, corn-sacks, Bryant and May's safety matches, paste blacking and vestas, Younger's ale and porter in bottle, bulk ale, Falkirk pale ale, port and sherry wines, brandy, Gosnell's perfumery, brushwares, soaps, otto of roses and combware, &c., &c.; Keating's cough lozenges and bonbons, Strawson's waterproofing for boots and harness, honeycomb sponge, otto of roses and essences, solazzi juice, night candles, black lead, &c.; the North British Colour Company's superior whiteleads, zinc-white, paints, redlead, zinc-white, anti-friction grease, patent knotting varnish, goldsize, thumb blue, Ashford's saddlery and whips, coach trimmings, printing and writing inks, stationery and account books. Indents executed for every description of merchandise.
9, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

ROBERTSON'S COACH FACTORY.— Established 1844.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Coachbuilder, 483, 487, and 489, Pitt-street South, in thanking his numerous patrons for their kind support since he commenced business, begs to inform them and the public generally, that his premises though now the largest in the colony are not sufficient to meet the requirements of his business, so he is again compelled to take other premises in to enlarge his present factory, which will clearly show that through the heavy outlay he has made in getting the requisite machinery, &c., for the manufacture of all vehicles, he is able to furnish them at a price which defies fair competition; and he wishes all persons desirous of purchasing anything in the trade to call and visit his establishment, where they will find the largest stock, together with the most appliances for the manufacture of vehicles of every description.

SINGER AND CO.'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—The superiority of these sewing machines over all others is universally acknowledged. They are the MOST SIMPLE, the BEST, the CHEAPEST, and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all sewing machines. They FELL, HEM, BIND, BRAID, GATHER, TUCK, QUILT, and, in short, will do a GREATER VARIETY of WORK than the sewing machines of any other manufacturer. They make the TIGHT LOCK-STITCH alike on both sides of the fabric, and one which is impossible to ravel. Will sew seams of any desired curve or angle, and the length of the stitch can be changed in an instant, so as to make four stitches or forty stitches to the inch, or even finer if desired, and any number between these extremes. The INSTRUCTION ROOMS, which are fitted up in the MOST RECHERCHE style, are apart from the salesroom, and the LEARNER FREE FROM PUBLIC INTRUSION. The public are invited to call and see them at work at our show rooms, 307, George-street.
STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

SHELLAC, French Polish, and Methylated Spirit for SALE. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.— The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.— Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866. —"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.— CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Wholesale Agents, Sydney—Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO.; Melbourne—Messrs. JOSEPH TAYLOR, Collins-street West.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, are effectually cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which are daily recommended by the faculty—testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for cough and all disorders of the lungs, chest, and throat.
Sold in boxes and tins, of various sizes, by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

NEW AND MOST VALUABLE MEDICINES FOR HITHERTO INTRACTABLE AND INCURABLE DISEASES.—No more Consumption.— GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—This new medicine is an invention of Dr. Churchill. It is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No more dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, and sea-sickness.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S DIGESTIVE ELIXIR OF PEPSINE.
Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes, the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are, bad digestion, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, and in females general derangement. The elixir of pepsine, sanctioned by the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases and prevents vomiting during pregnancy and while out sea voyaging.

NO MORE OUTWARD REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BUT ONLY PILLS
Of Dr. A. Cazenave, Chief Physician of the Hospital Saint Louis in Paris, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Author of many works on Ringworm, Leprosy, Elephantiasis, or swelled legs and different other acute and chronic cutaneous affections.
Dr. A. Cazenave, after consecrating his whole life in the Hospital of Saint Louis in Paris, has at last discovered that the real cause of all dermatoses, or skin diseases, is internal; so he and his medical colleagues have at once renounced all external remedies, and given the preference to his Pills at 5 Rupees per green glass box, cash. Printed directions accompany each packet. As the SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSERADISH is superior to Cod Liver Oil, and is a very powerful depurative, or purifier of the blood, it is strongly recommended by Dr. Cazenave, to facilitate the action of his skin disease Pills, to use the Syrup of Iodized Horseradish with them, which may also be had.

NO MORE COPAIBA AND CUBEBS.
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Pamphlet on the use of matico and cure of the disease, 8 annas each, cash.
When all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.
General Depot in Paris—at GRIMAULT and CO.'S, 45, Rue Richelieu; in Sydney, at Messrs. J. and E. ROW'S, Pitt-street.

YEASTRINE, BLACKING, and SOAP POWDER. All who use Harper Twelvetrees' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER, Government BLACKING, and "YEASTRINE," are delighted with them. The demand is enormous, and constantly increasing. Wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but COCKLE'S PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—OBSERVER.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.— SYDNEY.
Messrs. ROW, 219, Pitt-street;
Mr J. S. NORRIE, 56, William-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Purity of the Blood.—The blood is the life of life. Flesh, bone, muscle, nerve, and integuments are formed from it. Holloway's Pills keep the blood free from contamination, and thus ensure perfect health, strength, vigour, and enjoyment. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists throughout the world.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and ringing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtained through any chemist or medicine vendor throughout the Australian colonies.

FOR SALE, at 195, Parramatta-street, GAS FITTINGS, inside Windows, and Shop Fittings.

FOR SALE, large-sized Patent MANGLE. Mr. MURPHY, grocer, Fitzroy and Bourke streets.

TO BUTCHERS.—Sadler's Chopping and Filling Machines; various sizes. Mr. WAIT, King-street.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE, with balls and cues, complete, manufactured by Messrs. Hopkins and Stephens, on SALE, by the undersigned. BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers, Old Bank of Australasia.

A SMALL GROCERY BUSINESS to be DISPOSED of, in a leading thoroughfare. Stock, &c., to be taken at a valuation. For particulars address M. R., HERALD Office.

TO CHEMISTS, TOBACCONISTS, &c.—For SALE the Stock-in-trade, Goodwill, and Lease of the Business for many years successfully carried on by De Barr, at Goulburn. The Stock consists of Drugs, Tobacco, Seeds, &c, &c. Tenders will be received until noon of the 25th instant, addressed to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To be DISPOSED OF, a first-class HOTEL in the town of Bowen. The house is situated in the centre of the town, and contains
Three sitting-rooms, and
Nine bedrooms;
Bowling saloon
Stables, and
Stock-yard.
Also a building suitable for a large store or warehouse.
The buildings occupy half-an-acre of ground, in the best position in Bowen.
Also the unexpired term of Lease for three years and ten months, at a nominal ground rent.
Apply to SEAWARD, MARSH, and CO.

TO CHEMISTS.—A BUSINESS in a good situation to be DISPOSED of; stock can be taken at a fair valuation; goodwill free; incoming about £150. Box C., 28, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, one of the best Licensed HOUSES in Sydney, situated in Pitt-street. Weekly takings, £33; rent, £2 5s.; average daily luncheon, 40; annual profit, £500. Terms, cash, £500. Apply to J. T. G., 126, Castlereagh-street North.

FOR SALE, Verandah COTTAGE, containing four rooms, and washing house, never failing supply of water, and all improvements necessary, situate in Pleasant-street, Chippendale. J. CAHILL, Botany Road, Redfern. Price £110.

FOR SALE, PARKHAM LODGE, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, consisting of commodious family Residence and nearly three acres of Land, with extensive stabling, &c. Apply on the premises, to G. H. JONES.

FOR SALE, at Concord, 10 acres of LAND, orangery, and orchard, well watered and good garden ground; eight minutes' row to the Bedlam Ferry, and about 10 miles from Sydney. For particulars apply JOHN M'DONALD, Concord.

WATERSIDE Villa RESIDENCE, extensive grounds, for SALE. S. L., HERALD Office.

1500 STORE CATTLE for SALE, mixed sexes; delivery given on the station (Darling Downs) on or before the 1st October. For further particulars apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer and Cattle Salesman, 432, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, 1600 Head of first-class mixed CATTLE, in the Liverpool Plains district, delivery given at once. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, Cattle Salesman, &c., 432, George-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE— STORE CATTLE,
On the Big River, Balonne, and New England.
STORE SHEEP,
On the Big River, Namoi, and New England.
IRWIN and TURNER.
Offices, 171, Pitt-street,
Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

STORE CATTLE.—
500 of the celebrated EO cattle
1000 first-class bullocks, near Tenterfield
1500 mixed cattle, ditto
3000 ditto, near Glen Innes
2000 ditto, ditto
400 fat cattle, on the Macintyre River
500 store bullocks, ditto
Several lots on the border and in Queensland.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

STORE SHEEP.—
4356 good wethers now near Condobolin, and deliverable anywhere to suit purchaser
9800 very fine wethers, in full fleece
25,000 maiden and other ewes, in various districts.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

THE WOOD on ten acres of land for SALE, near Sydney. W. BEAMES, Leichhardt.

TO BUTCHERS.—For SALE, SHOP, in full trade. Apply E. GALE, Kent and Crescent streets.

TOP and No Top WAGGONETTE and Buggy Dog-cart. LARTER, Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

FIRST-CLASS SAFETY for SALE. Horse and Harness. Mrs. GLOVER, Botany Road.

STALLIONS for SALE (by order of the executors of the late David Johnston, Esq., George's Hall)—that magnificent imported Coaching Horse, PROVIDENCE, whose stock are unsurpassed in the colony; also a very superior heavy Clydesdale HORSE, 5 years old. The above horses are for positive sale in consequence of the death of Mr. Johnston. On view at GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

BOYS' PONY for SALE, very small, price £5. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

SUPERIOR Phaeton or Carriage HORSE, 5 years old, warranted sound, £40. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSES and BUGGIES for Sale or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Prime Fat Cattle.
At the Annandale Yards, TO-MORROW.
BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by Messrs. C. and F. Hughes to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, at half-past 2 p.m.
150 prime fat cattle, bearing the noted C.O.P brand, and represented to be of first-class quality.

200 Fat Sheep.
MR W. TINDALE has received instructions from G. Lee, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at Messrs. Beardmore and Stokes's Yard, at 11 o'clock,
200 fat sheep.
Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers.
JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock sharp,
Carcase beef and mutton, from Newington.

Superior Draught Horse
Dray, Box Cart, and Harness.
By order of the official assignee of the Insolvent Estate of Hugh Kerrins.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
A well-known draught horse
1 dray
1 box cart
Harness.

Prime Fat Sheep, from Wollan.
BURT and CO. are instructed by Joseph Pearse, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
300 prime fat wedders.

Horses
Fat Sheep.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Pair bay carriage horses
Boy's pony
Hackneys, cart horses, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
Fat sheep.

Draught Horses.
BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 large powerful draught horses, accustomed to shaft and lead; they are thoroughly stanch, and have been working at Newcastle.

Fat Cattle.
At the Annandale Yards, THURSDAY.
BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. James Evans to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 3 o'clock,
115 head prime fat cattle.

SUPERIOR WELL-BRED HORSES.
At the Camperdown Yards, THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant.
BURT and CO. are instructed by the executors of the late David Johnstone, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock,
About 40 superior well-bred horses, a fourth of which are broken-in; the others are geldings and mares, exhibiting considerable breeding and style, for which the late Mr. Johnstone's stud was so famous.
These horses are in splendid condition, and well worth the attention of dealers and others in search of superior horses, now so scarce.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 stock horses, with saddle and bridle
3 heavy cart horses; trials up Druitt-street
20 horses of various descriptions, carts, &c.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.
F. P. MEARES has received instructions from J. R. Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
150 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

To Graziers, Capitalists, and others.
G. M. PITT has received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. John Cribb to sell by auction, on the 4th September next, at Tattersall's, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock,
The whole right and interest of the said executors of the JC over JC brand on rump and C on neck herd of cattle, now running on Mr. John Town's stations, comprising—Gill Gill, Mehi, and Barwon, &c., &c., the greatest distance being about 70 miles from Moree Post-town, district of Gwydir.
The said cattle are supposed to number about 2500, but no number guaranteed; to be mustered by the vendor; such muster will commence on the 24th of September next, and be completed on the 24th of December following, when the right of brand will be given to purchaser.
Also, about 100 horses, more or less, no number guaranteed by vendor.

Peremptory Sale.
THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock.
Bunnerong House, Botany Bay.
Important and Attractive Sale of Piano and Superior Household Furniture, Plated Ware, Cutlery, China, Glass, Cows, &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the superior household furniture, &c. comprising
Drawing-room suite, large pier glasses, dining-room furniture, carpets, secretaire, chests of drawers, marble console tables, loo tables, card tables, whatnots, handsome epergne and plated ware, cutlery, &c., first-class engravings, in maplewood frames; state and other bedsteads and bedding, wardrobe, cheval and toilet glasses, china, cut glass, dinner services, ornaments, Younger's cooking stove, kitchen requisites, three milch cows, garden roller, 7 cases stuffed birds, green-house 21 x 12, &c., &c.
An omnibus will leave the auctioneer's rooms, Park-st., at half-past 9 o'clock, to convey intending purchasers free.
Terms, cash.

Watches, Clothing, and Sundries.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
Jewellery, fancy goods
New and second-hand clothing
Boots, shoes, and sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Parties on the look out for a Bargain of a Stone-built House, and an Allotment of Land, 33 feet frontage, by a depth of 90 feet.
W. NEWELL has been instructed by the owner to sell by public auction, on the premises, Denison-street, Kingston Estate, near Railway Station, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,
A good stone-built house and shop, 8 rooms and kitchen, and an allotment of land, 33 feet frontage to Denison-street, by a depth of 90 feet, all enclosed, and having a good well of pure water.
Title, freehold. Must be sold to the highest bidder, in consequence of the owner leaving. A rare chance for any parties on the look out for a snug home of their own.

Unredeemed Pledges.
LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Russell, pawnbroker, Parramatta-street, and specified as under:—
1865.
December—23, silver verge watch 27608 and chain, 2 petticoats, flannel coat, baby's cloak, table cloth; 30th, cedar sofa, trousers, shirt, vest, coat.
1866.
January—29, black cloth coat; 31st, black lace shawl.
February—15th, 2 medallions; 17th, suit black clothes, silk cape, petticoat, and robe; 19th, two white shirts, crimean shirt; 22nd, silver hunting watch 7825; 24th, pair trousers, 3 white shirts; 27th, pair trousers.
March—1st, print dress, drawers, lace fall; 2nd, gold lever watch 1347 and 6593 and chain; 3rd, 2 pairs drawers, 2 flannel shirts; 8th, 2 robes; 10th, gold chain locket and key, gold chain and key; 13th, gold geneva watch 2150 and chain, 26th, silver hunting watch 69737; 27th, black cloth coat.
April—3rd, coat and sheet; 4th, dress and shawl; 7th shawl, lever alarm clock; 9th, quadrant, black silk mantle, violin and bow; 12th, pair cloth trousers; 18th mohair dress; 18th, remnant doeskin; 21st, 2 white petticoats, mantle, 2 pairs stays; 23rd, pair cloth trousers; 24th, dress and pillow; 28th, 2 pairs trousers, 4 vests, sheet, chemise slip; 30th, gold keeper, concertina, and Shakspeare's works, pair trousers, vest, crimean shirt, and 2 white shirts.
May—2nd, remnant print and mosquito net; 3rd, mohair dress; 7th, sac coat and shirt, black silk mantle; 9th, tablecloth, 2 white shirts; 14th, child's night-gown and 8 articles; 17th, 2 coats and 2 books; 18th, silver verge watch 14698 and chain, fur trimmed shawl; 20th, skirt; 21st, pair gold earrings, cloth mantle, skirt, and cape; 22nd, pair gold spectacles, 2 black alpaca dresses; 24th, dress and shawl, sofa-cover, tablecloth, &c.; 25th, 2 print skirts, petticoat, black silk mantle; 28th, skirt, sheet, muslin jacket, pilot cloth coat.
Also, a large number of pledges of 5s and under.

Under Distraint for Rent.
MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the premises, No. 8, Burton-street, off South Head Road,
Pianoforte, musical instruments, turning lathe and tools, benches, tobacco cutting machine, chemicals, furniture, books, and sundries.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470952

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY, 23rd August, 1866.

Unreserved Sale of
Pint and Quart Pickles
Salad Oils, half-pints and pints
Currants, Peels
Raisins, Barcelona Nuts
Bottled and Draught Vinegar
Candles, light and full weights.

Just landed ex Canaan.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 24th August, 1866.

DAWSON'S E. I. ALE
DITTO EXTRA DOUBLE STOUT.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Woolloomooloo, ——, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
BA in heart,
46 cases extra double stout, quarts, each 4 dozen
25 casks ditto ditto ditto, ditto
17 cases ditto, pints, each 8 dozen
15 cases bottled E. I. ale, each 4 dozen quarts.

103 packages.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 28th August, 1866.

Highly Important and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of
Walnut, Mahogany, and Rosewood
English-made Furniture
Of a very superior description.
*** Comprising one of the best and well-selected assortments of Furniture ever imported into the colony.

To Upholsterers
To Furniture Salesmen
To Buyers of Furniture, and
The Trade generally.
Just landed ex Canaan.

☞ Will be on view to the public two days prior to the day of sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
31 packages of English manufactured furniture, viz.,
Walnut settee suite, covered in crimson and gold brocatelle, with Prince Christian chairs
Walnut settee suite, covered in blue and gold brocatelle, with Prince Christian chairs
Rosewood suite, covered in crimson and gold tabaret
Oval, loo, dining, and card tables
Dressing tables, and washstands to match
Half-round wash-stands, with marble tops
Eagle-back chiffonieres, with marble and plate-glass backs
Couches, sofas, easy chairs, canterburies
Spanish mahogany secretary bookcases
Derby folding chairs, with arms
Ditto, with leg rests
Double towel horses
Bell top work tables
Best carved berger chairs
Devonports, commodes, hat stands, &c., &c.
Also,
Furniture in frame
Cane-seated chairs, carved sweep, balloon, &c., backs, in rosewood, mahogany, birch, &c.
Mahogany chair frames, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 28th August, 1866.

ELEGANT CARVED GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES,
68 x 50, 50 x 40, 40 x 30.
DITTO CHEVALS, in Walnut, Maple, &c.
48 x 24, 44 x 24, &c.
TOILET GLASSES—Plain Trays, Marble Slabs, Box Trays, &c., in Mahogany, Walnut, &c.
24 x 18, 16 x 12, 20 x 16, 18 x 14, 10 x 8, 12 x 9, 14 x 10.

To Looking Glass Manufacturers
To Upholsterers
To Parties Furnishing
To Furniture Salesmen,
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Just landed ex Canaan,
12 packages of GLASSES, as above described.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Saddlers, Farriers, Builders, Shipchandlers, Gunsmiths, Members of Rifle Clubs, and others.

Unreserved Clearance Sale.

Ironmongery
Muntz's Metal and Nails
Saddlery
Iron Fencing Wire
Sheathing and Roofing Felt
Woolpacks
Horse Nails
Garden Seeds.
Also,
AN INVOICE OF PATENT FIREARMS,
including Terry's, Kerr's, Spencer, Whitworth, and Prince's Rifles, and Tranter's and other Revolving Pistols.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Ironmongery, sundries, and firearms, as above.
Terms at sale.

PATENT FIREARMS.

To Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, Members of Rifle Clubs, and others.

Breech-loading Rifles
Muzzle-loading ditto
Revolving Pistols.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
2 Terry's breech-loading rifles
2 Kerr's patent rifles
1 Whitworth's rifle
1 Prince's breech-loading rifle
1 Spencer's rifle, to load at the butt and fire seven rounds with once loading.
Also,
Dean and Adams's patent revolving pistols
Tranter's patent double-trigger ditto.
Terms, cash.

IRON FENCING WIRE.
5 Tons.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons fencing wire.
Terms at sale.

WOOLPACKS.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
20 bales woolpacks.
Terms at sale.

WALKER'S HORSE NAILS.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
A small invoice of Walker's horse nails.
Terms at sale.

GARDEN SEEDS.
To Market Gardeners, Seedsmen, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
20 packages Veitch's celebrated garden seeds.
Terms, cash.

Rattans.

To Basketmakers and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
500 bundles rattans, large and small.
Terms at sale.

Milroy's Saddlery.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases Milroy's saddlery.
Terms at sale.

MUNTZ'S METAL SHEATHING AND NAILS.
30 Cases, 16 to 26 oz.

For Sale by Auction, WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

To Shipwrights, Ironmongers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Muntz's metal and nails.
30 cases, 16 to 26 oz.
Terms at sale.

AMERICAN MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.

To Ironmongers and Country Buyers.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
7 of Wood's American mowing machines, with extras.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Grocers, Dealers, and others.

Large and Important Sale by Auction,
Groceries
Sugars
Teas
Oilmen's Stores, and Sundries.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 23rd August.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,
A fine assortment of Mauritius sugars, large parcels of oilmen's stores, teas, groceries, &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Large and Important Auction Sale,
FRIDAY, 24th August.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
122 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes, just landed.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
LASSETTER v. SPENCER.

3 Cases Confectionery.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 23rd August.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed by the Sheriff to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases confectionery.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, August 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

At Greycliff, Rose Bay, the residence of P. H. Osborne, Esq.

Highly important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of
A massive Oak Dining-room Suite, consisting of 12 chairs, 2 easy chairs, sofa and cushions covered in morocco leather, purchased of Messrs. J. Hill and Sons (equal to new)
Substantial Oak Dining Table, with patent screw and 6 spare leaves
Massive Sideboard to match
Enclosed Dumb Waiter to match
Marble Clock, by Hardy Brothers
Valuable proof engraving, Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair
Ditto ditto, Maid and the Magpie
Ditto ditto, Christ in the Manger
Ditto ditto, Bolton Abbey
Ditto ditto, Not Caught Yet
Oil Painting—Forest of Arden, in Warwickshire, by Lever.
RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE, consisting of
Wines, Clarets, Hocks, Liqueurs, Tumblers, Soda Tumblers, Water Caraffes, Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, Decanters.
CHINA:
An elegant Tea and Coffee Service, green and gold
Beautiful Dessert Service, painted Sevres china
Large handsome Dinner Service, &c., &c.
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE:
A magnificent solid rosewood Drawing-room Suite, consisting of 12 chairs, 2 easy chairs, 2 lounges
Marqueterie inlaid Loo Table
Pair Card Tables, to match
Pair elegant Buhl Cabinets
Buhl inlaid Flower Stand
Solid Rosewood Chiffoniere, with plate glass back and marble top
Very beautiful Parian Marble Groups and Statuettes
A few choice Sevres China Ornaments and Vases
Elegant Bohemian Glass Vases and Tazzas, beautifully painted
Ormulu Clock, under shade, by Le Roy, Paris
Brussels Carpets
Gilt Cornices and Curtains
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves, with all the latest improvements.
HALL FURNITURE.
Hall Table, with marble top
Hall Clock, by Flavelle
Chairs, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Brass 4-post Bedstead, Mattresses, &c.
Massive Wardrobe, with plate glass door
Chests of Drawers
Marble Washstands and Toilet Furniture
Iron Bedsteads, Baths, &c., the furniture of fourteen bedrooms.
COACH-HOUSE AND STABLES.
First-class Barouche, light and roomy, built by Vial, in good condition
Sociable Buggy, with top, and fitted with patent brake (quite new), built by Messrs. Halley and Clyde
Sociable Buggy, no top, built by Vial
Set Silver-mounted Double Harness (new)
Set ditto ditto ditto
Set Double Buggy Harness
Two all over Hogskin Gent's Saddles and Bridles
Lady's Side-saddle and Bridle
Stable Implements
Cart and Cart Harness
Milch Cow
Poultry, Pigeons
Water Casks and Sundries, &c., &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will be found in the Catalogues now being printed.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Furniture Buyers and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from P. H. Osborne, Esq., who intends leaving the colony per Royal Mail Steamer, to sell by auction, at his residence, Greycliff, Rose Bay, near Vaucluse, on THURSDAY, August 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, carriages, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To these gentlemen who are on the look-out for really first-class furniture this is an opportunity rarely to be met with, and for the convenience of the public the auctioneers intend running an omnibus on the day prior to the sale, to give intending purchasers o opportunity of viewing it.

On WEDNESDAY, August 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Julian E. Salomons, Esq., Kellett-street, Upper William-street.

Highly important Unreserved Sale by Auction of All the Household Furniture, &c., &c.:

A Brilliant-toned Rosewood Oblique Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves, patent action, by Erard, quite new, only lately purchased of Messrs. Anderson and Sons
Brussels Carpets, Pier Glasses, Ornaments
Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in silk damask, consisting of six chairs, one easy chair, one Victoria chair, one lounge, with loose holland covers
Oval Table, and Pair Card Tables
Spanish Mahogany Dining-room Suite, covered with morocco
Telescope Table, with spare leaves
Handsome Bookcase, with plate-glass doors
Sideboard, with cellaret
Brass Rocking Chairs, morocco seated
Large Dinner and Dessert Service to match
Tea and Breakfast Service
Richly Cut Glass
Electro-plate Table Cutlery
Large Wardrobe, Chest Drawers
Marble Washstand and Dressing Table
Iron Tubular Four-post Bedstead
Mattresses, Palliasse, Pillows, &c.
American Stove, Dripstone
Culinary Utensils, and Sundries.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Residence of Julian E. Salomons, Esq., Kellett-street, Upper William-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

The above will be on view on Thursday.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE, at Greycliff, Rose Bay, the residence of P. H. Osborne, Esq.—For the convenience of intending purchasers, an Omnibus will leave the Rooms of the undersigned, THIS MORNING, at 10, returning at 1 p.m., and again at 2 o'clock, returning at 4 p.m., to give an opportunity of inspection.
BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia.
An Omnibus will leave the Rooms of the Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the day of sale, at 10 o'clock, for Greycliff.

On TUESDAY, August 28th, at 11 o'clock.
At Carabella, North Shore, the residence of R. B. Dickson, Esq.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

Highly important Sale by Auction of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from R. B. Dickson, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Carabella, North Shore, on TUESDAY, August 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, August 23rd and 24th, at 11 o'clock each day.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION.

To JEWELLERS
To WATCHMAKERS
To OPTICIANS
To ASTRONOMERS
To SURVEYORS and CAPTAINS
To MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS
To GAUGERS
To PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, &c., &c.

In the Assigned Estate of A. Tornaghi, of 312, George-street, Jeweller, and Instrument Maker,

By order of the Trustees.
Valuable and extensive Stock-in-trade, consisting of
CLOCKS.
A very splendid Regulating Clock, showing mean time and Greenwich time, the most perfect and complete regulator in the colony
Eight-day Dial and Trunk Clocks
French Marble Clocks
Bronze Clocks
Elegant Gilt and Alabaster Clocks
American Lever and other Clocks
Brass Alarum and other Clocks
Clock Stands and Movements.
WATCHES.
Gold English and Geneva Hunting Watches
Ditto ditto, open-faced ditto
Silver Hunting Watches, English and Geneva
Ditto ditto ditto, Patent Keyless
Ditto ditto Stop Watches
Ditto Open-faced Watches
Silver Gilt Hunting and Open-faced Watches
Metal Gilt ditto ditto
Watch-glasses, Keys, &c.
JEWELLERY.
Gold Alberts and Guards, bright and coloured
Ditto Brooches
Ditto Bracelets
Ditto Necklets
Ditto Earrings
Ditto Studs and Sleeve-links
Ditto Rings and Pins, set with diamonds and other precious stones
Ditto Wedding Rings and Keepers
Ditto Lockets, Charms, Crosses, Keys, &c.
Ditto Masonic Jewels
Ditto and Silver Pens, Pencil Cases, &c.
Silver, Plated, and Gilt Jewellery
Hair and Leather Guards
And every variety of Jewellery.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
Silver Presentation Cups
Ditto Tankards
Ditto Claret Jugs
Ditto Knife, Fork, and Spoon Cases
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services
Ditto Cruet Frames
Ditto Liqueur Frames
Ditto Egg Frames
Ditto Butter Dishes
Ditto Fish Carvers and Tongs
Ditto Cake Baskets
Ditto Candlesticks
Ditto Forks, Spoons, &c.
OPTICS.
Gold, Silver, and Steel Framed Spectacles
Ditto, ditto, ditto Lorgnettes, double and single eye-glasses
Opera and Marine Glasses
Astronomical and Marine Telescopes
Microscopes
Stereoscopes
Magnifying Glasses
Goggles, &c., &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.
Cameras of all sizes
Lenses by Negretti and Zambra, Valentine, and other eminent makers
Pressure Frames
Camera Stands, &c., &c.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
Theodolites (Transit and others)
Dumpy and other Levels, Chains, &c.
Compasses, Marine and Land
Sextants
Aneroid and other Barometers
Thermometers
Hydrometers
Sacrometers
Circumferenters
Gyroscopes
Wet and Dry Bulbs
Mathematical Instrument Cases
Tape Measures
Ivory and Boxwood Scales
Parallel rulers
Semicircles
Drawing Pins
Protractors
Spirit Levels
Rain Gauges and Glasses.
SUNDRIES.
Dissolving Views and Lanthorns, complete
Magic Lanthorns and Slides
Galvanic Battery
Model Steam Engines
Hydraulic Pump
Gold Scales and Weights
FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFES.
Counters
Plate Glass Cases
Desks
Gas Fittings
Office Furniture,
And a variety of other articles.

To be Positively Sold without any reserve.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the trustees in the assigned estate of A. Tornaghi to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 312, George-street, near Hunter-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, August 23rd and 24th, commencing each day at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable stock-in-trade in the above estate.
☞ The auctioneers wish to call especial attention to the above very important sale, and to remind intending purchasers that a great portion of the valuable instruments are the manufacture of Mr. Tornaghi, which will be a sufficient guarantee of their correctness and quality; the remainder have been selected by him with great care from the best makers in the world.
Further particulars can be had at the Auction Rooms, 229, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

Prints, Longcloths, Grey Calicoes, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex Harlaw, and Harvest Home.

THURSDAY, 23,
FRIDAY, 24,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments prints, longcloths, grey calicoes, clothing, &c.
Fancy prints
White longcloths
Welsh flannels
Grey calicoes
Cotton ticks
Check ginghams
Toilet covers
Black alpacas
Mixed gambroons
Linen diapers
Family linen
Rough hollands
Black cloth sacs
Fancy doe trousers
Fancy doe sacs
Millers' mole trousers
Byzantine shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Linen ducks.
Terms, liberal.

Canadian Felt Hats
Soft Crown ditto
Brighton ditto.

FRIDAY, 24th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 24th,
3 cases superfine felt hats.
Terms at sale.

ORDER OF SALE.

THIS DAY (Wednesday), 22nd August,
By L. E. THRELKELD and CO.,
At a quarter to 11,
At Lamb's Wharf,
228 bags Chilian wheat.
At 11,
At Lamb's Bonded Stores,
Ex Nieuwe Waterweg,
1008 cases Key geneva,
On account of whom it may concern.
Cosen's sherries
Hunt's port
Lowndes' rum, &c., &c., &c.
On account of Messrs. Parbury, Brothers,
Loaf sugar.

At half-past 12 o'clock,
(or immediately after the conclusion of the sale at Lamb's Wharf),
At the Argyle Bonded Stores,
Renault's brandy
London-bottled port
Crushed loaf sugar.

At 3 p.m.,
At the Stores of Messrs. M'Ilwraith and Co., New Pitt-street,
Morewood's galvanized corrugated iron,
on account of whom it may concern.
City Mart, 362, George-street.

Choice Wines.

Extensive and Attractive Sale at the Bonded Stores, on Lamb's Wharf.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at 11.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Publicans, Buyers for Export, and others.

Cosens's Choice Sherries
Lowndes's Rum.
Hunt's Port.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, on Lamb's Wharf, THIS MORNING, at 11,
Ex John Cobbold, from Cadiz,
Diamond over VP,
40 octaves Cosens's sherry.
Two diamond over A,
12 ditto ditto ditto.
Three diamond over VP,
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto
2 octaves ditto ditto.
Ex Civiale, from Cadiz,
S over VP,
40 octaves Cosens's sherry
40 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
SS over VP,
40 ditto ditto ditto
40 octaves ditto ditto.
SSS over VP,
18 quarter-casks ditto ditto
5 octaves ditto ditto.
Ex Lezard, from Cadiz,
Double O over A,
35 quarter-casks Cosens's sherry.
Ex William Cole, from London,
O in diamond PPS,
35 quarter-casks sherry
40 octaves ditto.
Ex Cornwallis, from London,
Grape in diamond S,
40 quarter-casks port.
Grape in diamond H,
10 hogsheads Woodhouse's marsala
17 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Ex La Hogue, from London,
12 hogsheads Lowndes's rum.
Ex Kestrel, from London,
2 hogsheads Bass's No. 3 ale.
Original Shipment,
Single diamond,
25 quarter-casks Hunt's port wine.
Double diamond,
8 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto.
Treble diamond,
18 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Quadruple diamond,
21 quarter-casks ditto ditto dito
60 cases Hunt's fine old port.

The trade are particularly invited to attend this sale, the assortment of wines to be offered being very varied and the quality first-class.
Terms at sale.

Geneva.

At Lamb's Bond.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bonded Stores, on Lamb's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11,
400 cases geneva, 2 23-32.
Terms at sale.

Wheat.

At the Stores, Lamb's Wharf.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at a quarter to 11.

To Millers, Bakers, Grain Dealers, and others.

With all faults.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores on Lamb's Wharf, THIS DAY, at a quarter to 11,
First lot to be offered,
228 bags Chilian wheat.
With all faults.
Terms at sale.

Geneva.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nieuwe Waterweg, from Rotterdam.

1008 Cases Key Geneva.
Damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

At Lamb's Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bonded Stores on Lamb's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11,
PB,
218 cases key geneva, much damaged by sea water
790 cases ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

Key Geneva.

On account of whom it may concern.
At Lamb's Bond.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bonded Stores, on Lamb's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11.
150 cases Key geneva, 3 12-32.
Terms, cash.

Renault's Pale Brandy
Port Wine.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

At the Argyle Bonded Stores.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Argyle Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 (or immediately after the sale of wines, &c., at Lamb's Wharf),
I over 163,
4 hogsheads Renault's pale brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
T over 145,
45 cases port wine, each 1 dozen
46 cases ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Crushed Loaf Sugar.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

At the Argyle Bonded Stores.

With all faults.

To Confectioners, Pastrycooks, Grocers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Argyle Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 (or immediately after the sale of wines, &c., on Lamb's Wharf),
25 barrels crushed loaf sugar.
Slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Loaf Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.
Lamb's Bond.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Lamb's Bonded Stores,
W over 14-52,
38 cases loaf sugar,
In bond.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Morewood's Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Ex Woolloomooloo, from London.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at M'Ilwraith and Co.'s Stores, New Pitt-street, THIS DAY, August 22nd, at 3 o'clock, p.m.,
No. 11—1 case 5 feet galvanised corrugated iron, 26 gauge
15—1 ditto 6 feet ditto ditto ditto, ditto
25-28—3 ditto 8 feet ditto ditto ditto, ditto
29-30—2 ditto 9 feet ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Morewood's star brand,
In lead lined cases.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

FRIDAY, 24th August.

To Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Invoices of
Groceries, oilmen's stores and provisions, tea, sugar, &c., &c.
Detailed particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Hawkers, Dealers, and others.

The Stock of a Draper removed from Queensland.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at the Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, by permission of Mr. W. Dean, THIS DAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The stock of a draper, consisting of
Dress materials, in variety
Prints, printed muslins
Calicoes, counterpanes
Mosquito nets, lenos
Book and jacconet muslins
Mull and checked ditto
Ribbons, hosiery
Gloves, trimmings
Feathers, flowers
Haberdashery, chintz, &c.
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Men's doe and tweed suits
Ditto ditto trousers
Ditto ditto coats and vests
Ditto white and regatta shirts
Ditto merino vest
Ditto belts, braces, and gloves
Men's and boy's cloth caps
Ditto white washing hats.
Also a large variety of sundries.
Terms, cash, and without the least reserve.

Important Sale of Drapery, Calicoes, Slops, Hats, &c.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Hatters, Storekeepers, and others.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 22nd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the consignees, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, August 22nd,
39 cases and bales, to close various shipments, consisting of
33 and 36 inch grey calicoes
8-4 grey sheetings
Medium, Croydon, and super longcloths
5-4 lilac and mourning prints
Gala plaids
Roll linings and silesias
Winceys and dress stuffs
Plain and check gambroons
Black and mixed alpacas
Men's doeskin suits
Men's doeskin trousers and vests
Men's tweed ditto ditto
Men's B. and Y. mole trousers
Ditto ditto crimean shirts
Soft crown Brighton hats
Canadian and stiff felt hats
Drab shell hats
Men's hose and half-hose
Imitation Saxony flannels
Ladies' cloth mantles and jackets, &c.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Cotton Pockets.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 22nd.

Ex Woolloomooloo, Donald, master, from London.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
G in diamond over S,
86 ½—One case containing
200 dozen 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 cotton and silk finish pockets.
Terms, cash.

CONTINUATION SALE OF DRAPERY, SLOPS, HATS, &c.

To close various consignments previous to departure of the Mail.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 22nd.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Clothiers, Hatters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 packages, to close various shipments, consisting of
General drapery
White and grey calicoes
Ready-made clothing
Canadian and hard felt hats
Dress stuffs, prints, and winseys
Gala plaids, coburgs, and merinos
Crimean, flannel, and blue serge shirts
Haberdashery, &c., &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

In an Assigned Estate of a Boot and Shoe Maker.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

THURSDAY, August 23rd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock on THURSDAY, August 23rd,
The entire stock-in-trade of a boot and shoe maker, consisting of about 50 trunks.
Men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes in great variety; also,
A Gray's double-action sewing-machine.
Without reserve.—Terms, cash.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Queensland, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, bearing date the fourth (4th) day of July, 1866, in a Cause wherein JOHN FRANKLIN M'MULLEN, as Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, is plaintiff, and JOSHUA PETER BELL and others are defendants, and with the approbation of the Primary Judge in Equity,
Mr. ROBERT KELLETT,
the person approved by the said Primary Judge, will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Brisbane, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,
The following first-class pastoral property, viz.:—
CUMKILLENBAR STATION, DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT,
together with about 37,000 sheep, horses, stores, implements, &c., &c.
The above first-class sheep station property, consists of about 106,000 acres, of which 1797 are purchased, and the following sheep, &c.

Weaners	7615	Stud flock	..	1250
Ewes and hoggetts	3555	Wedders, 2 years old		4933
2 years old ..	3107	Ditto, 3 years old ..		2497
3 years old ..	3181	Ditto, 4 years old ..		4216
4 years old ..	2190	Aged ..	..	2238
Aged	2285	Rams ..	..	1011
		Total, more or less.		37,000

The country is well grassed, herbed, and watered by the North Branch of Myall Creek and several dams, reservoirs, and wells, constructed at a large outlay, where the natural water supply was insufficient.
The improvements are new and substantial, consisting of a large woolshed, head station house, stores, cottages, &c., Paddock and drafting and killing yards, and all other convenience pertaining to a really first-class station. The station is well supplied with horses, drays, and every essential for working a first-class station.
The capabilities of the station are estimated at 70,000 sheep, and under fencing would in all probability carry twice that number.
To further particulars, and as to terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, at his Rooms, or to Messrs. Roberts and Hart, Messrs. Keane and Fowles, Queen-street, Brisbane; or to Mr. J. M. Thompson, Ipswich.
REYNOLDS BELL, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Candles
Sugars
Fancy Biscuits.

3000 Packages Sound Goods
Ex Harvest Home
Ex Beemah
Ex Canaan.
1500 Packages Damaged Goods
Ex Beemah
Ex Statelie
Ex Woolloomooloo.

Highly Important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers
Shippers
Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early date,
4500 packages damaged and sound goods,
Now landing and landed.
Ex Harvest Home,
Ex Beemah,
Ex Woolloomooloo,
Ex Canaan,
Ex Statelie.

Comprising—
Pint and quart pickles
Pint and half-pint castor oil
Pint and half-pint decanter salad oil
Quarts, pints, and half-pints salad oil
1 lb. salmon
½ sardines
Price's candles
Preserved potatoes
Pint walnuts and onions
Quart vinegar
Crushed loaf sugar
Peek, Frean, and Co.'s fancy biscuits
Champion's bulk vinegar, No. 24
Pott's bulk vinegar, No. 24
Preserved fish
Assorted confectionery
3-bushel bags
10 lb. woolpacks
Pearl barley
Split peas
Oatmeal
Compton's North Wilts cheese
Ditto prime selected hams
Ditto ditto ditto bacon
Eleme raisins
Patent groats
Pint onions and walnuts
Bass's pyramid ale, bottled by Porter, pints and quarts
Porter and Co.'s porter, bottled by Porter, pints and quarts
Sinclair's hams
Martell's brandy, hogsheads and quarter-casks
Damaged and sound galvanized corrugated iron, &c.
Terms at sale.

Further particulars in a future issue.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ALL THAT VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, consisting of about 1000 ACRES of LAND, and improvements, known as BELMONT, situate in the PARISH of ALLENDALE and COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND at BLACK CREEK, and within two or three miles of the BRANXTON STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER,
The above VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY, full particulars of which will be duly announced.

Particulars of title may be obtained on application to Messrs. Deane and Deane, Solicitors, Sydney.

POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mrs. Dorothea Kelly.

PERMANENT CITY INVESTMENTS,
BATHURST-STREET WEST.
Those extensive, substantial premises known as THE FRIENDSHIP HOTEL, occupied by Mr. Owen Williams, on lease, at a rental of £156 per annum; and the SIR WILLIAM WALLACE INN, adjoining, occupied by Mr. Earl, together with dwelling-house in Barker's-lane, at the rear, realising £127 8s per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the executors in the will of the late Mrs. Dorothea Kelly to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that piece of land, having a frontage of 27 feet to Bathurst-street, with a depth of feet, extending to Barker's-lane at the rear, to which it has a frontage also of feet, on which are those well finished, commodious premises known as THE FRIENDSHIP HOTEL, substantially built of brick on stone foundations, containing spacious bar, 3 parlours, private entrance and lobby, and a large public room about 40 feet in length; and on the upper floor 5 bedrooms. The basement story contains kitchen, servant's room, and cellar, and in the yard, which has entrances from Barker's-lane, is a large shed or wash-house, stable (2 stalls), gig-house, and capital hay loft above.
This well known property is let to Mr. Williams on lease, having about five years to run, at £3 per week.
LOT 2.—All that allotment of land, having the following frontages:—
18 feet to Bathurst-street,
18 feet to Barker's-lane,
with a depth of 76½ feet, on which are those two-story brick-built premises on stone foundations, the SIR WILLIAM WALLACE INN, containing bar, bar-parlour, dining-room, and three bedrooms on the ground and upper floors, with kitchen and cellar in the basement, yard, &c., at the rear, with entrance from Barker's lane. On the frontage to Barker's-lane is a brick-built house, No. 20, containing three rooms.
The Sir William Wallace Inn is let on lease, having about three years to run, at £104 per annum, and the house in Barker-street at 9s per week.

☞ These properties are for peremptory sale, to carry out the trusts in the will of the late Mrs. Kelly. They are worthy of attention as good and permanent investments in a populous locality in the centre of the city, surrounded by wharves and several large engineering establishments, mills, timber yards, &c. The premises are substantially built and well drained into the main sewer. Water and gas laid on.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st August, 1866.

MOFFATT v. BECKHAM.

ON MONDAY, the 3rd day of September next, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless the writ of FI. FA. in this case be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant, Edgar Beckham, of, in, and to fourteen suburban allotments of the town of Binalong, County of Harden, colony of New South Wales, being as follows:—

				A.	R.	P.
Allotment No. 1,	section	61,	containing	1	2	16
2,	"	61,	"	1	2	16
5,	"	61,	"	2	0	0
6,	"	61,	"	2	0	0
7,	"	61,	"	2	0	0
8,	"	61,	"	1	0	0
9,	"	61,	"	1	0	0
10,	"	61,	"	1	0	0
11,	"	61,	"	1	0	0
12,	"	61,	"	1	0	0
13,	"	61,	"	0	3	8
14,	"	61,	"	0	3	8

Grants to Edgar Beckham, dated 31st December, 1864.
Allotment No. 4, section 61, containing 2 acres
3, " 61, " 2 ditto
Grants to Edgar Beckham, dated 31st May, 1865.
It is represented to the Sheriff that these grants are under the Land Titles' Act, and that the purchaser will acquire an indefeasible title in fee simple.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 18th August, 1866.

CHARLOTTE BYRNES, EXECUTRIX, &c. v. DANIEL MORRISSY.

ON MONDAY, the 27th day of August, instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest (other than an Equity of Redemption) of the defendant Daniel Morrissy of, in, and to all that piece or parcel of land in the colony of New South Wales, containing 83½ acres more or less situated in the county of Camden, parish ——, at Joe Wild's Meadow, near the head of the Wingecarribee River. The boundaries of which are described in an advertisement in the above case in the S. M. HERALD of the 11th and 14th instant.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470953

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. C. OBR... are respectfully informed that the funeral of ... Mother will take place on WEDNESDAY ... his deceased ... ; to move from his residence, ..., the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. JORDAN SPARKS, ... Undertaker, Marsden-street, Parramatta.

FUNERAL.—The Friends ... are respectfully invited ... of Mr. HENRY CLARK to attend the Funeral of his late deceased Wife, MA... Y ANN, to move from her late residence, No. 146, S... th Head Road THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to the Randwick Cemetery. RICHARD SW... ATSON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM CRONIN, Fireman, are invited to attend his Funeral; the procession to move from the residence of Mrs. Thompson, No. 16, Union street, off Erskine-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. JANET MORISON (relict of the late Mr. David Morison), are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; which will move from her late residence, Adolphus street, Balmain, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES and ROBERT MORISON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their departed Mother; to move from her residence, Adolphus-street, Balmain, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m.
JAMES MORISON.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HUGH HOUSTON, Surgeon, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; which will move from his late residence, North Wing, Sydney Infirmary, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.
Established 1849.
DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.P. | Samuel Lyons, Esq.
The Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C. | J. H. Goodlet, Esq.
ACTUARY:
Henry S. Hawkins, M.A., F.I.A.
CONSULTING ACTUARY:
M. B. Pell, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D., 6, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Year.	Prem. Income.	Invested Funds.
1850	£650	£557
1853	3,350	5,869
1856	12,550	17,412
1859	27,000	66,556
1862	56,000	143,543
1865	100,279	310,717

Claims paid at death, exceed £100,000.
Forms of proposal and every other information can be obtained at the principal office, or at any of the agencies.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
for
FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES,
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers:
Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
Insurances on buildings, merchandise, furniture, ships.
Policies for more than one year subject to terms.
Fires caused by Lightning and Explosion of Gas paid for.
CLAIMS settled in COLONY immediately on adjustment.
LIFE COMPANY.
This Company offers benefits of the MUTUAL SYSTEM, with the security of a PROPRIETARY COMPANY.
Policies unchallengeable except in cases of palpable fraud.
Policy claims payable ONE MONTH after proof of death.
Premiums payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.
Half of the premiums for whole term policies can remain on credit for FIVE years, at FIVE per cent. interest.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun.,
Agent for New South Wales.
Sydney Offices—New Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital .... £500,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. MOSES LEVY and CO., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.
30, Hunter street, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Frederick H. Dangar, Esq., Chairman.
Frederick Fanning, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
S. A. Joseph, Esq., M.L.A.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Francis Mitchell, Esq., | E. T. Beilby, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY:
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON		Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" AUCKLAND......		Mr. Thomas H. Mabin
" ADELAIDE		Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.
" BRISBANE		Messrs. Molison, Black, and Smith.
" CHRISTCHURCH..	"	Brownell and Co.
" DUNEDIN	"	Cargill and Co.
" HOBART TOWN..	"	Justin, Browne, and Co.
" LAUNCESTON		Mr. Charles M'Arthur.
" MELBOURNE		Messrs. Woodville, Jarrett, and Co.
" NELSON	"	Nath. Edwards and Co.
" PORT DENISON..	"	Macleod, Radcliffe, and Co.
" ROCKHAMPTON..	"	Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
" WELLINGTON ...	"	Krull and Co.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.
Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable, in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.
Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.
Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.
Sydney, 1st May, 1866.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
Effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £500,000; Paid-up Capital—Fire and Marine, £100,000; Life, £25,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000.
Fire risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine risks accepted at current rates, and losses made payable at the head office, in Sydney, or at any of the agencies of the company in Great Britain, India, China, or the colonies.
Life policies issued on very favourable conditions.
Particular attention is directed to the fact that the funds belonging to the Life Branch are protected by special Act of Parliament against any claim arising out of the Fire and Marine Branch.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. C. Cox.
MONTEFIORES and TE XLCOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—Incorporated by Act of Council, 28th Victoria, 1865.
Offices—Queen's-place, Sydney. Shares, £5 each.
The Directors having resolved to offer to the public the remainder of the unsold shares in this Company, APPLICATIONS for the same, in terms of the Deed of Settlement, will be received at the offices, Queen's-place. Those shareholders who intimated at the annual meeting their intention of increasing the number of their shares, are requested to send in their applications to the Manager at once.
By order of the Board,
R. RONALD, Manager.
Sydney, 27th July, 1866.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Directors of the Australian Paper Company.
Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares in the Australian Paper Company, and I enclose the deposit of 5s. a share on same. I engage to pay all calls on the above number of shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name—
Address—
Dated day of , 1866.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (limited).—WANTED, a thoroughly competent PAPER-MAKER, to superintend the Works at Collingwood, Liverpool. Apply, with testimonials, to the undersigned, at the Offices, Queen's-place, Sydney.
R. RONALD, Manager.
Sydney, 4th August, 1866.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).
Capital, £500,000.
Advances made on pastoral securities, freehold estates, &c.
Solicitors: Messrs. Parton and Hellins.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne,
Managing Agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

WRECKS RELIEF FUND.—
TENTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
T. H. Smith	2	0	0	service by the Rev. J. F. R. Whinfield	1	8	0
The Honorable A. Campbell	15	0	0				
C. H. W.	1	1	0	Proceeds of a concert given by the Amateur Alabama Minstrels, at Balmain	3	3	0
J. Jaques, per G. Allen	1	0	0				
Collected at St. Paul's Church, Tamworth, after							

Collected by Mrs. W. Budd, Kiama.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Budd	1	1	0	C. S. C.	0	5	6
Rev. J. Conway	2	2	0	John Callen	0	5	0
Miss Menzies	1	0	0	J. Vote	0	5	0
T. F. Kendall	1	0	0	G. K. Waldron	0	4	6
Dr. Taylor	1	1	0	W. Sharpe	0	2	6
Dr. Nolan	0	10	6	James Morrow	0	2	6
William Colley	0	10	0	C. Abbot	0	2	6
George Adams	0	10	0	R. Taylor	0	2	6
J. Redford	0	10	6	James O'Toole	0	2	6
D. M'Ilwraith	0	10	0	Alex. Morrison	0	2	6
R. Miller, jun.	0	10	0	Miss Taylor	0	2	6
Edward Smith	0	10	0	James Irvine	0	2	6
Gerard Irvine	0	10	0	W. Barnes	0	2	6
C. Cameron	0	10	0	James M'Ilwraith	0	2	6
Prudence Hines	0	10	0	John M'Clintoch	0	2	6
Miss Nelson	0	7	6	William Moffitt	0	2	6
W. Wright	0	5	0	George Lee	0	2	6
Mrs. W. Davis	0	5	0	Mrs. Smith	0	2	6
Henry Fredericks	0	5	0	W. J. M'Ilwrath	0	2	6
James Wilson	0	5	0	Sailor	0	2	6
Henry James	0	5	0	J. W. Smith	0	2	6
Charles Price	0	5	0	Miss Black	0	2	6
Mrs. Perrott	0	5	0	John Elliott	0	2	6
T. B. Read	0	5	0	Mr. Short	0	2	6
Kiama Inde-				Miss Hustler	0	2	6
pendent	0	5	6	James Sharp	0	2	6
William Clarke	0	5	0	C. Leggatt	0	2	6
William Walker	0	5	0	A Friend	0	2	6
John M'Clelland	0	5	0	Miss Hoskins	0	2	6
Michael Connolly	0	5	0	Mrs. Barnes	0	2	6
Thomas M'Intyre	0	5	0	J. Love	0	2	6
Alexander Irvine	0	5	0	Constable Chisholm	0	2	0
G. J. Hindmarsh	0	5	0	W. Rutledge	0	2	0
W. Grey	0	5	0	John Harvey	0	2	0
Henry Lee	0	5	0	Mr. Atkinson	0	1	6
J. Marks, sen.	0	5	0	A Friend	0	1	0
J. H. Deane	0	5	0	Mrs. J. Tate	0	1	0
D. L. Dymock	0	5	0				
George Tate	0	5	0				
Robert Bryen	0	5	0		£22	3	0

Collected at the ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS Printing Office.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
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W. Herbert	0	2	6		£6	17	6
J. Frazer	0	1	0				

CHALLENGE.—I, RICHARD A. W. GREEN, do hereby challenge WILLIAM HICKEY to row me a one mile race, in best and best boats, on the Parramatta River, for £50 or £100 a-side.
Match can be made THIS EVENING, between 8 and 9, at Punch and M'Grath's.
RICHARD A. W. GREEN.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. R. Tolano.
THIS present EVENING, August 22,
Positively the last night this season of the beautiful play
CAMILLE.
Camille .. .. Mrs. R. Heir
Supported by the great Dramatic Star Company.
The last night but one of Brough's Burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Fra Diavolo.............................Miss Griffiths
Beppo ....Mr. Charles Young.
UPPER CIRCLE.....ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—
MRS. ROBERT HEIR
begs leave to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING next, August 24th.

MASONIC HALL.
The Eminent Scottish Tragedienne,
MISS M. E. AITKEN,
will make her first appearance in Sydney in her celebrated
POETICAL, DRAMATIC, and HUMOROUS DELINEATIONS,
on
FRIDAY EVENING, August 24th,
under the most distinguished patronage.
During the evening Miss AITKEN will illustrate the following sketches:—
Garden scene from Romeo and Juliet—Young Lochinvar—Mr. Caudle becomes a Freemason—Bridge of Sighs—The Wonderfu' Wean—The May Queen (three parts, with musical accompaniment)—Mansie Waugh's first and last visit to the play—The Queen's Letter—Our Gallant Volunteers—The celebrated Interview between Queen Caroline, the Duke of Argyle, and Jeannie Deans.
! Miss AITKEN had the honour of reading to an audience of four thousand people at Glasgow, of one thousand at the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, and of eight hundred at Dunedin, and other towns in New Zealand.
Miss JAMES, Mr. G. F. JACKSON, and Mr. E. DEANE will give selections of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Admission: Reserved seats (York-street), 4s; gallery (Clarence-street), 2s.
Tickets and prospectuses (with opinions of the Press), may be obtained of Messrs. Elvy and Co., Anderson and Son, Reading and Wellbank, and Maddock, George-street; L. Moss, Hunter-street; W. J. Johnson and Co., Pitt-street; Jackson and Munn, and Cole, King-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.—THIS EVENING, Wednesday, GRACE EGERTON in her new Entertainment "Odds and Ends."

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of GRACE EGERTON'S present Programme "Odds and Ends."

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of Jeremiah Brush the Barber, and Molly Brown, the Stage-struck Servant.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of Miss Amelia Tremlette and the Matrimonial Episode Sir Edward and Lady May Flutterly.

SIMS REEVES.—GRACE EGERTON as the great English Tenor. Last time but two of "Come into the garden, Maud."

THE PROTEAN CABINET.—This incomprehensible and extraordinary illusion EVERY EVENING. GRACE EGERTON as the Wizard, transformed into Grace Egerton as "Folly."

GRACE EGERTON THIS EVENING, at the SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Reserved seats, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Tickets and places secured at Messrs. Anderson's, 360, George-street. Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL,
(Entrance at the Café de Paris)
KING-STREET EAST.
Musical Director..........Mr. J. J. Ryall.
THIS EVENING (Wednesday), August 22nd.
Grand vocal selections from Ernani, and entire change of programme.
GEORGE PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

PARRAMATTA MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The first Subscription CONCERT will be given on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Mr. Carr's Assembly Rooms.
Doors open at 7.30. Performance will commence at 8 o'clock.
Members who have not yet received their admission tickets can obtain them from Mr. Mason.
R. BALY, Hon. Sec.

JUVENILE BALL, BALMAIN.—The above BALL will take place at the School of Arts, Balmain, on FRIDAY next, 24th August instant. Tickets to be had of any member of the committee.
FREDERICK CURTISS, Hon. Secretary.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
222, Pitt-street, Sydney.
This popular and instructive place of amusement is constantly visited by every fresh arrival from the country and the neighbouring colonies, and is too well appreciated by the public of all classes to require any puffing.
All the figures and groups have been re-arranged, and the rooms newly decorated in the most recherché style.
An excellent BAND will each evening perform a choice selection of music.
CAUTION.—The public are respectfully cautioned against clumsy would-be imitators who pirate in the country districts Madame Sohier's name.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to all parts, 1s.; Children, half-price.

DANCING TO-NIGHT, Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont. Admission free.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, NOW READY.
Contains the following Engravings:—
Group of Kangaroos
View on the Moungapatu Mountain, New Zealand—Attack by the Murderers on the four Deep Creek Miners
Wreck of the Netherby Emigrant Ship
Scene on the Wakool River, Murrumbidgee District
Blacks visiting Shepherd's Hut in the interior
Views on the new Mail Route:—
Wellington, New Zealand
Panama, New Grenada (Pacific side of Isthmus)
Aspinwall, ditto (Atlantic ditto)
Portrait of the Right Rev. F. Barker, Bishop of Sydney
Rescue of Hedges, sole survivor from the Cawarra
Portrait of Hedges
Rescue of Crew of Lismore, by means of Rocket Apparatus
Wreck of the Cawarra
(For convenience of country subscribers, the last two are reprinted as extra engravings from last month's Supplement).
Original Tale: Broken Clouds, continued.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

ELVY AND CO.'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
321, George-street.
FOR SALE,
THE BEST ENGLISH PIANOS,
combining all the latest improvements,
High-class MECHANISM, Elastic TOUCH, Brilliant TONE,
AND ELEGANT CASES,
at the lowest possible prices.
Our
ERARD'S, BROADWOOD'S, and COLLARD'S,
have
all the Latest Improvements.
MUSIC and MUSICAL WORKS,
in every branch of the art.
All the Popular Music at one-third less than London published prices.
Just before the battle, Mother, 2s
Mermaid's Song, 2s.
ELVY and CO.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS by the best makers, for SALE or HIRE, with OPTION of PURCHASE.
MUSIC.—The whole of BOOSEY'S cheap works for VIOLIN, FLUTE, CORNET, and CONCERTINA; also CABINET and MAGAZINE NEW SONGS, PIECES, and DANCE MUSIC.
REPAIRING and TUNING.—An instrument lent during repairs free of charge.
L. MOSS, Hunter-street and Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTES,
just opened,
WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
from
the best LONDON and PARISIAN Makers.
GRANDS,
SEMI-GRANDS,
OBLIQUES, and
COTTAGES,
in elegant Rosewood and Walnut Cases.
HARMONIUMS,
by
ALEXANDRE of PARIS,
in
OAK, MAHOGANY, and ROSEWOOD CASES.
Any of the above
for SALE by INSTALMENTS or for HIRE,
at
MODERATE CHARGES.
NEW MUSIC,
at
ONE-THIRD
less than London prices.
W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTES, by
ERARD, CADBY,
COLLARD, CRAMER.
BROADWOOD,
and other eminent makers, at the lowest prices.
HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, in every variety.
All the NEW MUSIC
at ONE-THIRD LESS than PUBLISHED PRICES.
J. H. ANDERSON and SON, 310, George-street.

HERR SIPP'S beautiful composition, "Just before the battle, mother." ELVY and CO., George-street.

HERR SIPP'S sensation piece, "Just before the battle, mother." J. H. ANDERSON, George-street.

HERR SIPP'S best composition, "Just before the battle, mother." L. MOSS, Hunter-street.

HERR SIPP'S "Dear mother" can be had at W. T. JOHNSON'S.

HERR SIPP'S new composition, "Just before the battle, mother." READING and WELLBANK.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Yellow sheathing metal, 20, 24, and 26 oz.
Bright varnish, red paint, venetian red
White lead, yellow ochre, umber, patent driers
Bluestone, lampblack, painters' brushware
Cream of tartar, bleached ginger
Robinson's patent groats, Colman and Keene's mustard
Liquorice, Turkey opium, quinine
Hair seating, 18, 20, 22, and 24 inch
Block and grain tin, French wire nails
Porter corks, candle cotton
Plumbago, crucibles, galvanized iron tubs
Corrugated and galvanized iron tiles
Spring steel, first quality, 2 x ⅜, 2½ x ⅜
Cast steel, first and second quality, ⅜ and ⅝
Double shear steel, 1¾ x ⅜, 2 x ⅜, 1½ x ⅜
Flour of sulphur, Lemon Hart's rum.
HENRY CHATTO and CO., Treasury Auction Rooms.

AMERICAN GOODS, ex CENTURION.—Axes, Collins' S.W. and H. and Sharp's; boys' axes
Hunter's hatchets, lath and other hammers
Spades and shovels, square and round mouth, long and short handles
Hay forks, digging forks, clothes pegs
Pumps, plumb levels, wash boards, wood and zinc.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard street.

TO PAINTERS.—Boiled and raw oil, in wood and drums
White lead, Nos. 1 and 2 quality, red lead
Mixed paints, various colours, glue
Paint and whitewash brushes, copal and oak varnish
Patent dryers, raddle, glass paper
Hilton's Portland cement.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

WOOLLENS. WOOLLENS.
A large assortment of choice patterns of Tweeds and Doeskins, good quality, for £3 10s. Suits made to order, not to be equalled in the colony for quality and price.
W. HOWES, Tailor, nearly opposite School of Arts and Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street.

FASHIONABLE Black Cloth Suits, made to order, £4 4s. Stylish Coats, to order, 35s. Trousers, 20s.
W. HOWES, Tailor, nearly opposite the School of Arts.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-st., opposite the Fruit Markets, not the Haymarket.
Tweed trousers, to measure, any style, 15s.
Black Cloth Trousers, to order, any style, from 20s.

NICOLL, Tailor, from London, 212, Pitt-street and 9, Hunter-street; also opposite Haymarket clock.
Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s.
Black cloth ditto, ditto, 20s.

THIS DAY
we shall exhibit in our
LARGE SHOW ROOMS,
our first shipment of
CHOICE SPRING MILLINERY,
Ex Mail Steamer,
to which we respectfully invite the attention of Ladies.
Elegantly Trimmed STAW BONNETS, 15s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s
Ladies' and Children's STRAW HATS, in great profusion, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d.
BAULKE and ARDERN.

REMNANTS. REMNANTS.—
We offer all our Remnants on WEDNESDAY only.
BARGAINS in REMNANTS, of all kinds, every WEDNESDAY.
WEDNESDAY is our REMNANT Day.
BAULKE and ARDERN, 86, King-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES CLOTHING MANUFACTORY and GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 303, George-street.
The following list of prices, to meet the times, is now submitted for perusal:—

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Black cloth suits	3	10	0
Fancy tweed ditto (well shrunk)	2	10	0
Black cloth sacs	1	5	0
Black doe trousers	0	18	6
Fancy tweed ditto (in 500 different patterns)	0	15	0
Ditto ditto trousers and vest	1	5	0
Colonial tweed trousers	0	13	6

G. LORKING, Practical Tailor, 303, George-street, opposite Piddington's.

CARPET and FLOOR CLOTH WAREHOUSE, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have just landed two large shipments of CARPETS, in
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, and KIDDERMINSTER,
with
HEARTHRUGS TO MATCH.
Also,
FLOORCLOTHS, from 2 FEET to 24 FEET WIDE.
And they are now prepared to show some very choice designs in greater variety than usual. Having had a very large demand for good carpets last Spring and Summer, F., P., and P. were induced to order an extra quantity for this season, these being now to hand, they solicit with every confidence an inspection of the largest and best assorted stock in the colony.
Carpets and Floorcloths laid by experienced men with punctuality and dispatch.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
CARPET and FLOORCLOTH WAREHOUSEMEN.

NINETY-FOUR CASES SPRING GOODS, Just landed,
Ex Sir John Lawrence .... 30 cases
Ex Harlaw .... 64 cases.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE are now prepared to make their first display of this season's importations throughout the various departments of their establishment, comprising—
Spring Mantles and jackets
Shawls and scarfs
Dresses
Skirts
Printed cambrics
Parachutes
Umbrellas
Sets sleeves and collars
Lace and embroidery
New trimmings
Straw hats and bonnets,
And a large stock of
Linen and household goods, hosiery, gloves, stays
Haberdashery and fancy goods, &c., &c.
Also,
CARPETS, RUGS, FLOORCLOTHS, and other furnishing goods.
The above, as usual, have been purchased by our resident London partner, Mr. Painter, who has now had eleven years' experience in buying for Victoria House, and a more choice selection could not have been secured for our patrons.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the recent commercial crisis in London, goods of all descriptions are lower in price this season than for years past, and we are resolved to give our customers every advantage possible.
Orders by post, or otherwise, will be faithfully attended to.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.—Previous to Stock taking, £6000 worth of Drapery, bought for cash, consisting of the undermentioned goods.
£224 Ladies' and children's underclothing, commencing at 1s 11d
£237 Ladies' and children's collars and sleeves, desperately cheap
£315 Swiss muslin lace curtains, 10s 6d, worth 21s
£507 Table damask, damask napkins, cheaper than ever
£174 Swiss spot sprigged muslins, not to be equalled
£216 Gauntlets and collars, cuffs, and sleeves, from 1s
£[illegible] New broché grenadine, 12½d, worth 1s 9d
£607 Hoyle's prints, 8½d; purple ditto, 7½d, worth 10½d
£[illegible]9 Checked alpaca and tweed dresses, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d
£157 Horrockses' longcloth, A, 8½d, B, 9½d, H, 10½d
£[illegible] French merinos, 1s 6½d, 2s, 2s 6½d, worth 3s 6d
£[illegible] Linen dispers and sheetings, English cost
£[illegible] Cotton ticks, 6¾d, usual price 9½d
£[illegible] Coloured Saxony flannels, manufacturers' cost
£[illegible] Toilet covers and antimacassars, 1s ½d, worth 1s 9d
£[illegible] Muslin jackets, frocks, and aprons, desperate
Every article requisite for Family mourning, trimmings, gimps, braids, buttons, ornaments, &c.
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

PRIME ENGLISH CHEESE at BRADY'S.

BEST CURRANTS, 5d per lb., at BRADY'S.

BEST SPERM CANDLES, 1s 4d per lb., at BRADY'S.

GREAT REDUCTION in the price of GROCERIES at BRADY'S.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT BRADY'S.

BRADY'S PURE TEAS and genuine COFFEES are unequalled. 3s. tea reduced to 2s. 6d, 2s. 6d. to 2s., 2s. to 1s. 6d; 1s. 6d. coffee to 1s. 4d., 1s. 3d. to 1s.
JOHN BRADY, 576, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

TO LAND ex Ben Lomond.—Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Starch, Blue, Corn Flour, Barley, Oatmeal, Split Peas, Cocoa, Capers, Chocolate, Da Roubaix Sperms, Currants, and Raisins. T. J. STUTCHBURY, Clarence st.

DATES, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Jams, Currants, H. and P. Biscuits, ¼-lb. Sardines, Salad Oil, N. W. Cheese, Sauces, Barry's Chicory, Red Herrings, Saltpetre, Teas, &c. T. J. STUTCHBURY, Clarence-street.

WOOLPACKS, extra heavy, landing at FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO.'S, opposite Oriental Bank.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Jeffrey's No. 3 Edingburgh Ale
M'Ewan's No. 3 Edinburgh Ale
Younger's No. 3 Alloa Ale
Jeffrey's Bottled Ale and Porter
Hennessy's Brandy, in bulk, pale and dark
Rum (Twiss and Browning's), 30 per cent.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

ON SALE.—W. I. arrowroot, Colman's blue, starch, blacking, black lead, bath bricks, currants, corks, corrosive sublimate, corn flour, confectionery, fresh p. salmon, herrings, ling, Jamaica ginger, Colman's mustard, potted meats, Batty's pickles, pearl barley, 3-bushel bags, soda crystals, pearl sago, salad oils, wrapping paper, bags, vinegar, wax vestas, whitening, sheepwash, tobacco
Teas, sugars, wines, spirits, beer, &c., &c.
KEELE and CO.

AN EXPERIENCED Woolsorter is open to ENGAGEMENT. H. Parsons, Bengal Arms, Bridge-st.

A HIGHLY respectable young LADY wishes for an ENGAGEMENT, as Companion. Address H. H. H., HERALD Office.

A SOLICITOR in good practice in Queensland requires a PARTNER. Address Solicitor, care of Mr. George Slater, stationer, Queen-street, Brisbane.

APARTMENTS required by a married couple, furnished or unfurnished; Church-hill preferred; permanent; terms moderate. Address C. A., HERALD Office.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER wanted, for a Drapery House; must have a connection. Apply S. W., HERALD Office.

CATTLE BUYERS.—A Gentleman of ten years' experience in overlanding and management of stations, is open to CONTRACT for droving store or fat stock. Q. R. S., HERALD Office.

COTTAGE Wanted, Redfern or Surry Hills; rent, 10s. Address A. B., 251, Elizabeth-street South.

GROCER.—A thorough good HAND wanted, for Maitland. Apply R. Strachan and Co., 217½, Pitt-st.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—WANTED a SECOND ENGINEER. Endorsed applications will be received by the undersigned up to noon on WEDNESDAY next.
F. J. Thomas, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street, 18th August, 1866.

MONTHLY NURSE, disengaged. Has the highest references. Address for a week, Mrs. B., care of Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

MEDICAL.—City of Newcastle Lodge, 1686, G. U. O. O. F.—Wanted, a duly qualified medical practitioner as MEDICAL OFFICER for the above lodge, to attend the members (numbering about 140), their wives, and families. Letters, stating terms, to be addressed to the undersigned. Applications received to October 30th, 1866. This is considered as a first-class opening.
By order of the N. G.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Secretary, Ship Inn, Newcastle, N. S. W.

NARRABRI HOSPITAL.—The Committee of the Narribri Hospital wishes to engage the services of a MEDICAL Gentleman, legally qualified to practice by the Medical Board of New South Wales.
Salary £160 per annum, without residence, for which medicines, dispensing, and attendance must be supplied, and to abide by the rules of the institution.
Letters must be addressed to Mr. A. Goldman, Treasurer of the Hospital, Narrabri, on or before the 10th of September next, on which day the Committee will take offers into consideration.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a Lady a SITUATION in a family as Nursery Governess, or companion to a lady. Address A. B., care of Secretary of the Home Visiting and Relief Society.

SHARES Wanted, CITY BANK. Fattorini and Co., brokers, 165, Pitt-street.

SITUATION Wanted, in a country hotel, as COOK, by a young man. Address A. H., HERALD Office.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—The Honorary Medical Staff, having been requested by the Board of Directors to provide temporarily for the discharge of the duties of HOUSE SURGEON, gentlemen, who, being qualified, are willing to undertake the duties, are requested to apply personally at the Infirmary, at 3 p.m., THIS DAY.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant), who can wash and iron. 123, Liverpool-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as plain Cook in respectable family. S. S., 243, Forbes-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. Gibb, 85, William st.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. Price, 36, Charles street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs Cavas Byrne, 597, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a strong willing BOY, as an Apprentice. H. Gardener, shipwright and boat-builder, Balmain.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Letters attended to.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a Situation as Laundress or General Servant. S. T., HERALD O.

WANTED, respectable Board, within 5 minutes' walk of Post Office. State terms, to F. O., Post Office.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to work in a garden. Mrs. Brenchley, Shearers' Arms, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, to place a Girl in a respectable family to NURSE a baby. 449, Kent-street.

WANTED, a Man, as a good plain COOK. Apply No. 18, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a BARMAID, and to make herself useful. Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT (Protestant). Mrs. Anderson, corner Baptist-st., S. H.

WANTED, NURSE GIRL, at Waverley. Apply 28, Jamison-street, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED, a good ENGINE-SMITH. Vale and Lacy, foot of Druitt-street.

WANTED, Man COOK, must be a good baker. Apply immediately, Mrs. Pawsey, 166, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 213, Macquarie-street, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED to SELL, Tinsmith's KIT—Guttering Machine, Benches, Tools, &c. Houlgate, Church-hill.

WANTED, by a young Man, EMPLOYMENT; salary no object at first. A. F. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a first-class RUNNER. Apply Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a good STAIRCASE HAND. Apply H. Tocee, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT; also, NURSE; small family. 17, Bligh-street, after 9.

WANTED, a MAN, to make strong boots. G. Gill, 117, George-street North.

WANTED, a good second-hand BILLIARD TABLE. Mrs. Webb's, Wheelwrights' Arms, Sussex-street.

WANTED, OMNIBUS, with or without horses or harness. M'Enerny, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, by a young Person, SITUATION as Needlewoman in a family, S. K., 92, S. H. Road.

WANTED, a respectable English Girl, as General SERVANT. 280, Sussex-st., near Bathurst-st.

WAISTCOAT MAKERS wanted. Nicoll, tailor, 212, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER, accustomed to the steamers. Apply 13, King-street.

WANTED, for the Ashburton, 3 Able SEAMEN. Apply by 9 a.m. at Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 459, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mrs. Casper, after 9 a.m., 143, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable strong useful GIRL. Apply 39, Market-street.

WANTED a First-Class COOK, wages no object. Apply before 10, Exchange Hotel, Pitt and Bridge-sts.

WANTED a KITCHEN MAID. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Nurse, Housemaid, useful Servants, for town and country, for hire. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, good Farming MEN. Apply E. Lowther, Commercial Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand set HEARSE HARNESS. Apply Gibson's Repository, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Large ROOM, suitable for a school or house; position central. Vite, HERALD Office.

WANTED, tidy GIRL, about 12, to mind a baby. Mrs. Ross, 194, George-street North.

WANTED, Families' WASHING, by a thorough Laundress—an honest woman. Apply to Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a clean active Girl as SERVANT. Apply after 9 o'clock, 52, King-street West.

WANTED, a BOY. Denison Club, 185, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Prince Albert Hotel, William-street. Apply after 11.

WANTED, an efficient Newspaper CANVASSER. Apply 281, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to work on farm. J. and C. Smith, Gipps-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, PUPILS for the Piano, 1 guinea per quarter. C. N., at Pierce's, agent, William-street.

WANTED, to SELL a Black MARE, broken to side-saddle, at the Black Swan, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, 1000 Chilian Flour BAGS, at G. Luker's Flour Mill, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, can wash and iron. Connolly, auctioneer and agent, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 5, Napoleon-st.

WANTED, a respectable Nurse GIRL, about 16, after 10 a.m. Mrs. Brodzisk, Newstead House, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at the White Horse, George-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a respectable person as General SERVANT. 173, Kent-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT accustomed to children. Apply W. Larter, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, GALVANIZED IRON, for roofing, new or damaged. J. Healy, 124, Harris-st., Pyrmont.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. Madame Grieulich, Woolloomooloo-st., op. St. Kilda House.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION as Nurse and Needlewoman; understands dressmaking. M. C., Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid; country no object. L. R., Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, by a single Gentleman, partial BOARD and a BEDROOM, in a private family. Address Quick, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Machinist—who has one of her own—WORK, or would take it out. E. P., opposite Union Foundry, George-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a young Woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. Firman, second floor, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS for the country, to teach one young lady; music, &c., required. Apply Gainsboro Villas, Paddington, Wednesday evening.

WANTED, a small BUSINESS in a good situation, or in one of the suburbs. Address M., at Mr. Cole's, bookseller, King-street.

WANTED, This Morning, about 50 tons COAL, placed alongside the ss. LADY DARLING, in Woolloomooloo Bay. JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to take a baby to wetnurse; a married woman that has lost her baby preferred. Inquire Mrs. Liddil, Junction-street, Brisbane-street, South Head Road.

WANTED for the country, a thoroughly competent and respectable HOUSEMAID or General SERVANT. Apply at Hopetown House, 39, Cumberland-street, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, parties to TENDER for the supply of Pine and Cedar LOG TIMBER, at per 1000 feet; distance about forty miles; rafting or otherwise. Seaward, Marsh, and Co. Bowen, 9th August.

WANTED, a four or five roomed COTTAGE, furnished, kitchen, &c., attached, for a month or two months. Apply to W. P. Woolcott, Bell's chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, with good testimonials of character, a situation as Butler. Wanted, a Waiter, Married Couples, Boy for a horse and dray, two English Garden Labourers, Farming Man, useful Boys, German Vinedresser with a boy. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, immediately, a Person thoroughly qualified to assist in managing Sheep and Cattle Stations. Apply, personally, to J. F. Josephson, Enmore-terrace, King-street, Sydney, between 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., any day during this week.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, in a healthy situation, a HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, entrance-hall, cellar, detached kitchen, outhouse, garden, good water, &c., near the Railway Station. Apply T. Lusty, Stanley Villas.

APARTMENTS, with BOARD.—The above are offered to a Lady and Gentleman, in the residence of a respectable family, near St. James's Church. For address, apply to Mr. Pinhey, chemist, Pitt-street.

A large BEDROOM, with partial Board, for a gentleman (or two friends), 8 Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS Vacant, Drawing-room and 2 or 3 Bedrooms, with private board. No. 3, Wynyard-square East, opposite Post Office.

APARTMENTS, for Families or Gentlemen; drawing-room suite. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-sq.

APARTMENTS vacant; a sitting-room and two or three bedrooms. 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for two respectable Men; terms, 18s per week. 242, Castlereagh-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, splendid view of harbour, 7s, in Stanley-street, opposite the Grammar School.

A LARGE Front ROOM for two friends, with board, 21s each. 20, Wynyard-square.

A LARGE Front ROOM Vacant; also single BEDROOM. 100, Liverpool-street, near Pitt-street.

A COMFORTABLE furnished BEDROOM TO LET, in a private family near City. Apply 150, Forbes-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS (with private attendance) will be Vacant in a few days, at Mrs. Waugh's, Hopetown House, 39, Cumberland-street, near Lower Fort-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM vacant. Terms, 7s. per week, 237, Macquarie-street, near Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—An opening for one gentleman in a private family; terms, 23s. S., HERALD O.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-st. Terms moderate.

BEDROOMS to LET, with or without board. 18, Bridge-street, near the Exchange.

BALMAIN.—To LET, SHOP, Adolphus-street, with counter and fixtures. Mr. York, Rob Roy Hotel.

BALMAIN.—To LET, COTTAGE, containing six rooms, kitchen, laundry, servant's rooms, &c., with good garden. Apply to Keep and Parsons, George-street, Sydney.

BURWOOD.—FAMILY RESIDENCES.—To LET, close to the Railway Station, 2 first-class detached COTTAGES, each containing 6 rooms, with kitchen, outoffices, tank, and garden. Apply to Mr. Rouse, 134, Pitt-street, Sydney; or the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, Burwood.

CHAMBERS to LET.—The Chambers lately occupied by Mr. Salomons, No. 117, Elizabeth-street North. Apply to Daintrey and Chapman, 101, Elizabeth-street North.

COTTAGE to LET, at Pyrmont; stone-built; 12s per week. Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street.

GREYCLIFF.—Marine Villa Residence, replete with every convenience; excellent stabling, bathing house, 15 acres of ground, situate near Rose Bay, to LET. Apply R. F. Pockley, 22, Bridge-street.

HOTELS to LET in all parts of the city and suburbs. J. K. Scady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTEL to LET, near the wharves; a rare opportunity, terms liberal. J. K. Scady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTELS to LET.—Three central city Houses; terms, liberal. J. K. Scady and Co.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, in Station-street, near the Railway Station, a detached Verandah COTTAGE; six rooms, kitchen, stable and garden; now in the occupation of Mr. Burnett. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES to LET. 352, George-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for one gentleman. 195, Bourke-st., nr. William-st., Woolloomooloo.

RESIDENCE for two Gentlemen—no other boarders. Flavell's Cottage, off Lower Fort-street.

SPACIOUS ROOM to LET, 60 feet long, suitable for a club, exhibition, or concert-room. 282, Pitt-street.

SITTING and BEDROOM to LET, furnished, 13, Bligh-street, 4 doors from Turkish Baths.

STORAGE, first-class, at low rates. STORE to LET; rent low. H. R. Reid, Clarence-street.

TO LET, Bottom FLOOR of Store in Wynyard-lane, 60 x 25, quite separate. Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-sq.

TO LET, part of a SHOP, Room, &c., attached to same. 160, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms and kitchen; Russell stove; water laid on. 116, Dowling-street.

TO LET, 82, Goulburn-street, four rooms, pantry, kitchen; water laid on. Mr. Grundy, O'Connell-st.

TO LET, 2 COTTAGES, 3 rooms each, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Raglan-street, Mount Lachlan.

TO LET, Shell Cove PICNIC GROUNDS, Middle Harbour. 115, King-street East.

TO LET, a large light Front ROOM on first floor. Apply J. Walker, 233, Pitt-street.

TO LET a Genteel RESIDENCE of six rooms, No. 1, Dynevor Terrace, Piper-street, Woollahra.

TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSE, in Palmer-street. Apply Mr. Crabb, publican, opposite North Liverpool-street.

TO LET, a newly finished four-roomed HOUSE and kitchen. Warwick Tavern, Campbell and Riley sts.

TO LET, a BEDROOM, to a lady in business. Terms moderate. 215, Campbell-st., near South Head Road.

TO BUTCHERS.—To LET, that old-established butcher's SHOP, lately occupied by Mr. Hallo. Apply to J. Johnson, on the premises.

TO LET, No. 125, Elizabeth-street, lately occupied by A. Gordon, Esq. Immediate possession. Apply to Teale and Garrett, King-street.

TO LET, that very comfortable Family HOUSE, 10, Wynyard-square, replete with every convenience; will be let for a term at low rent. Apply on the premises; or at Raphael's, 22, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, at Paddington, Point Piper Road, near the Anglican and Catholic churches, a new stone HOUSE, containing nine rooms; bath-room, stables, outhouses, and every convenience. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Furnished Villa RESIDENCE, at Rose Bay, with three-horse stable, double coach-house, harness-room, servants' rooms, &c. Apply at 88, Clarence-street, or on the premises, to A. H. Palmer.

TO LET, in Botany-street, Surry Hills, a HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, kitchen and outhouses; water laid on. M. C. Cowlishaw (Messrs. William Wolfen and Co.'s), Custom House-buildings.

TO LET, in Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, a HOUSE, containing 6 rooms; kitchen, and servant's room; stable and large yard; rent, 22s per week. M. C. Cowlishaw (Messrs. W. Wolfen and Co.'s), Custom House-bdgs.

TO LET, at Stanmore, within five minutes' walk of Newtown Station or omnibus, a six-roomed HOUSE, kitchen, servant's room, stable, large garden, and every convenience. J. Walsh, 233, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the city, license, bar fittings, and furniture, very cheap; rent only 25s per week—containing ten rooms. Apply H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, GLENBURN COTTAGE, Careening Cove, containing six rooms, kitchen, with servant's room, wash-house, a large garden well stocked with fruit-bearing trees, and an abundant supply of water. Apply B. Mountcastle, 352, George-street.

TO LET, that neat COTTAGE, 343, Sussex-street, near Goulburn-street, containing hall, 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; 3-stall stable and coach-house. Apply Mr Darbyshire, Sussex-st., near Liverpool-street.

TO LET, on the Eastern Creek, about two miles from Windsor, and bounded by the railway line, a FARM containing 75 acres, 30 acres cleared and under cultivation, the remainder a first-rate run, well watered and securely fenced, with dwelling-house, out-houses, barn, sheds, &c. For further particulars apply to Patrick Cunneen, M'Grath's Hill, near Windsor; or to J. T. Rowthorn, auctioneer, Bridge-street, Windsor.

VERANDAH COTTAGES to LET, close to the Newtown and Ashfield Stations, with every convenience. Terms moderate. Apply to J. H. Nixon, 87, Elizabeth-street North; or on the premises, Lennox-street, Kingston.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

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